

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign.....\$ 5.00
Per year, Foreign.....50.00
Per month, Local.....\$ 1.00
Per year, Local.....12.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. KINNEY.

Attorney at Law. Safe Deposit
Building, upstairs, Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,

Attorney at Law. P. O. Box
196. Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,

Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments. No. 13
Kahumahu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,

Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,

Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY. D. D. S.

Dentist.

Alahea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone, 615

H. C. SLOGGETT.

M.D.C.M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh.
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.Beretania Street, Next Hospital.
Office Hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7
to 8 p. m. Telephone, 701.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission
Merchants.SAN FRANCISCO.....AND.....HONOLULU.
215 Front St. Queen St.ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise. Queen St., Honolu-
lu.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D.

Importers and Dealers in Hard-
ware. Corner Fort and King Sts.
OFFICES:Wm. W. Hall: President and Manager
E. O. White: Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen: Auditor
Thos. J. W. Hobson, DirectorsR. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sails,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN

Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,

Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

Magnolia Hall.

1605 Franklin St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISS C. P. EDMONDSON, Principal.

A French, German and English
Home School for Girls. Pupils received
at any time.Refers by permission to Hon. C. T.
Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis and
Miss Susanne R. Patch, Honolulu.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, in either sex
(acquired or constitutional). Gravel, and
Pain in the Back. Guaranteed free from
mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.

OAHU'S RAILROAD

Mr. Dillingham Gives Figures on
Development.

ITS PROGRESS HAS BEEN STEADY

New Plantation Will Bring
New Business.

And Honolulu, Deserving and
Undeserving Will Be
Rewarded.

Nothing succeeds like success, and
now that the new Oahu plantation has
been started on the high road of pros-
perous activity, the management of the
Oahu Railroad is making plans for im-
provement in the road from Honolulu
to Pearl City. When this work is com-
pleted the time may not be far distant
when the extension will be on the
boards and better development of Oahu
a reality.

In reply to a request made to the
general manager of the O. R. & L. Co.
for a brief statement, showing the
growth of the business of that company
since January, 1892, the following fig-
ures were produced:

TOTAL EARNINGS AND OPERAT-
ING EXPENSES OF THE
COMPANY.

Earnings—1892, \$105,926.18; 1893,
\$109,372.28; 1894, \$120,668.78; 1895, \$119,
990.78; 1896, \$172,232.37.
Expenses—1892, \$79,714.95; 1893, \$69,
416.77; 1894, \$68,374.95; 1895, \$63,267.61;
1896, \$84,009.54.
Gains—1892, \$26,211.23; 1893, \$39,955.
51; 1894, \$52,293.83; 1895, \$56,723.17;
1896, \$88,222.83.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
RECEIPTS.

Passenger—1892, \$29,204.20; 1893,
\$24,767.35; 1894, \$25,521.60; 1895, \$26,
195.05; 1896, \$30,993.50.
Freight—1892, \$33,875.31; 1893, \$36,
208.21; 1894, \$45,541.35; 1895, \$47,589.48;
1896, \$68,368.92.
Total receipts—1892, \$63,079.51; 1893,
\$60,975.56; 1894, \$71,062.95; 1895, \$73,
794.53; 1896, \$99,362.42.

In further demonstration of the
company's affairs, Mr. Dillingham said:

"The company have an income from
other sources shown in other accounts,
such as wharf, scow, storage, ballast,
rents from stock ranches, etc. The
growth of the railway business is
steady and sure. Every mile of exten-
sion will increase the earnings with-
out a corresponding increase of ex-
pense. The Oahu Sugar Company, Lim-
ited, have made a contract for freight
with the O. R. & L. Co. for a term of
60 years, and when the anticipated de-
velopment of the new plantation is re-
alized the freight from that source an-
nually will equal the total freight
earning for 1896.

"The freight from Ewa plantation
is steadily increasing, and promises to
exceed in 1899 50 per cent of the
amount delivered last year.

"The business of the O. R. & L. Co.
has been terribly hampered from the
start by a variety of causes, which need
not be named to be understood. The
business of the company is established
now, and will, without doubt, make
good progress in the future, and prove
a great benefit to the Island of Oahu,
the City of Honolulu, and all who have
contributed to its support, as well as
those who have refused to acknowledge
its possible utility."

PLAYED KAHUNA.

Story About Sheriff Hitchcock
and a Chicken Thief.

A good story is told on Sheriff Hitch-
cock of Hawaii. It seems that he is
quite well known for his ability in the
kahuna line, and upon having a case
of chicken stealing to deal with, he
thought he would try his luck. Sum-
moning the gang, amongst whom the
thief was supposed to be, he pointed
out a small box (the top of which he
had covered with lamp black). Under-
neath was a rooster. He told the Chi-
namen to file by and touch the box, and
when the thief's turn came the rooster
would crow. Each innocent man went
by and touched the box, perfectly cer-
tain that the rooster would not crow.
When it came to the thief's turn he
made a pretense at touching the box,
but he didn't. When all had filed by
the Sheriff gave the order for the men
to stand up in line, and hold up their
hands. All the index fingers of the
Chinamen, with the exception of that
of the thief, showed black, and the
Sheriff had his identification complete.
This was an occurrence of long ago.

In Dim Distance.

Passenger Agent Courtney of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, left for his
home in Victoria by the Mowera yester-
day. While here Mr. Courtney did
a little quiet investigating of the con-

dition of the islands from a commer-
cial standpoint and with a view to re-
porting on the advisability of adding
to their holdings in the way of a steam-
ship line from Victoria or Vancouver
to Japan by way of Honolulu. In this
event the celebrated Empress line would
touch here.

PARADED THE STREETS.

Wheelmen Take a Brisk Run
About the Town.

In all, there were about 50 wheelmen
in line during the parade last night.
The start was made from a position
just outside the Pacific Tennis Club at
about 7:30 o'clock, George Angus and
H. G. Morse leading the way on a tan-
dem decorated with a large-sized and
deep-toned cowbell.

Starting at the place indicated above,
the parade scorching down King to
Fort, slid along on the street car tracks
to Hotel, passed the lei stand on a fly
up Nuuanu avenue to Beretania, and
over to Fort. Turning the corner, the
wheelmen continued to make the dust
fly along Hotel in single file to Rich-
ards street, and back to Union Square.
Here the wheelmen formed into two
again, and made a couple of circuits,
shouting and ringing their bells. Next
they made a break out King street to
the Government nursery, went up to
Beretania, and stopped at the ice cream
parlors by way of Union street. After
remaining there for a short rest, dur-
ing which some of the lost enthusiasm
returned, they started out again on
another tour of inspection, dropping
here and there a man, until when they
returned to the ice cream parlors but
a dozen or so remained.

Henry Giles, at the head of the parade,
directed the movements.

PILIOLELO HAWAII.

New Hawaiian Grammar Pub-
lished by Rev. C. M. Hyde.

"Piliolelo Hawaii," or "Hawaiian
Grammar," is the title of a small book
in the Hawaiian language, published
by Rev. C. M. Hyde. It has 41 pages,
and contains 9 chapters, which treat re-
spectively with: Words and letters,
the parts of speech in general, nouns,
articles, adjectives, pronouns, verbs,
adverbs, conjunctions, propositions, in-
terjections and particles, and construc-
tion of sentences.

The book is a great help to those Ha-
waiians who desire to know the "reason
why" certain small particles, such as:
A, e, i, o, he, haa, hoo, iho, ka, ke, ae,
aku, ana, na, iho, ia, ma, hai, nei, etc.,
are used in the construction of sen-
tences. To show the intrinsic value of
the book, the following examples are
taken: The sign of the present tense
is "ke" before the verb, and "nei" after
the verb (or the directive "mai" or
"aku," etc.) "ke hele mai nei oia"—"He
comes. Ke hele aku nei oia"—"He (she
or it) goes. Page 29, section 42.

This is the first grammar of the Ha-
waiian language ever printed in Ha-
waiian. The book is from the press of
the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

DROPPED OPIUM.

Customs Inspector Manoha Finds
Four Lichee Nuts on Ground.

Inspector of Customs Manoha made
a small find of opium yesterday morn-
ing in a rather peculiar place. In get-
ting from the Port Surveyor's office to
up-town wharves, it has been his habit
to take a short cut through Allen &
Robinson's lumber yard on Fort street.
He did the same thing yesterday morn-
ing, and when about half way through
the yard, came upon four lichee nuts
on the ground. One had been broken
and the opium inside exposed to view.
The remaining three were intact. The
lot was taken to Port Surveyor George
Stratemeyer, who turned it over to the
Custom House.

The theory advanced in regard to the
opium is to the effect that a Chinaman
had the opium in his possession, and
in going up Fort street from the
wharves, saw Manoha walking along
behind him. His guilty conscience satis-
fied him that the Customs officer was
after him, and he dodged through the
lumber yard to drop the opium.

Upon making inquiries it was found
that several Chinamen had been seen
to pass through ahead of Manoha.

A NOVELIST INSANE.

"Albert Ross" in a Critical Condition
in Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), Feb. 11.—Linn
Boyd Porter, better known as "Albert
Ross," the novelist, has been taken
from his home here to a private sanitar-
ium suffering from serious mental
trouble. His physicians say his condi-
tion is critical.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-
town, Mo., was troubled with chronic
diarrhoea for over thirty years. He
had become fully satisfied that it was
only a question of a short time until
he would have to give up. He had
been treated by some of the best phys-
icians in Europe and America but got
no permanent relief. One day he picked
up a newspaper and chanced to read
an advertisement of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first
dose helped him and its continued use
cured him. For sale by all druggists
and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The number of cabs licensed in Lon-
don last year was 14,774.

GOOD FOR HILO

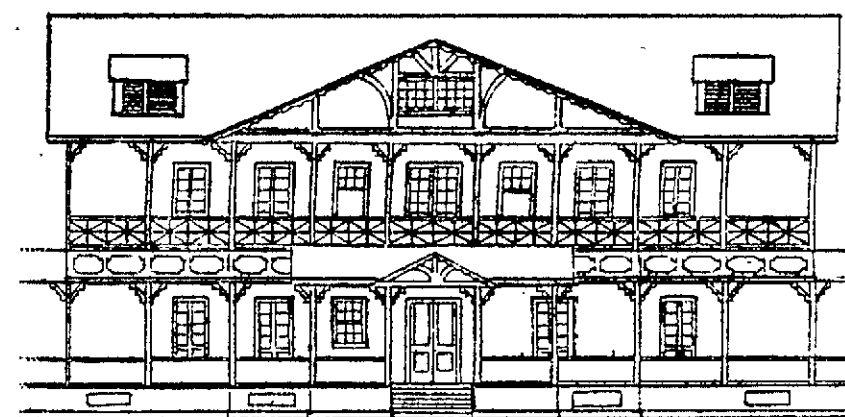
Old Hilo Hotel Will Soon Be
Replaced.

NEW ONE WILL BE ELABORATE

Ample Accommodations
to be Furnished.

Band Stand May Be Built—Ad-
ditional Attractions For Visitors
to Second City.

Specifications for the painting of the
new Hilo Hotel are in the hands of the
painters, preliminary to forwarding
bids. The working plans of the build-
ings show the new hotel to be complete
in detail as to size and convenience to
the guests. It will stand back of the
present building about 75 feet.
The famous old mango tree, which
has adorned the front lawn of the



FRONT VIEW OF NEW HILO HOTEL.

grounds, will be cut down, so as to
give an uninterrupted view of the sea
from the hotel verandas. The portico of
the hotel, extending out from the veran-
da, will prove a great convenience to
persons driving to the hotel.

There will be spacious halls and re-
ception rooms in the new house, and
the bed rooms will be large, light and
airy. It is probable that at some part
of the beautiful lawn a band stand will
be erected, and the Hilo Band will use
it for giving concerts on nights when
the steamer is in port. As the hotel
grounds are convenient to the resi-
dences, concerts there will be much
appreciated by Hiloites and tourists.

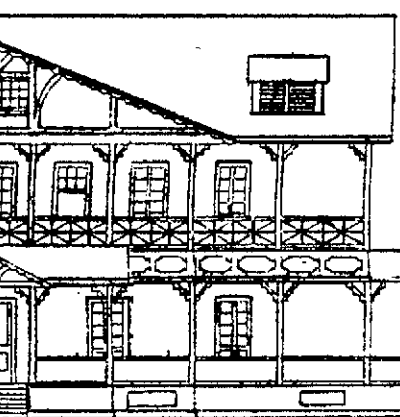
The house, as shown in the design,
will be of two stories, with ample veran-
da room on the front, back and

the feed check-valve, which prevented
the requisite inflow of feed water, with-
out properly testing the gauge-glass or
reporting the circumstance to the engi-
neer in charge of the watch. The board
did not feel called upon to deal with
the certificate of Mr. Lane, who was the
engineer in charge of the watch. At
the same time it did not altogether ab-
solute him from blame. As he was very
tending to heated bearings, etc., and as
no report about the closing of the feed
check-valve had been made to him, he
thought that a caution as to his future
conduct would meet the case. The evi-
dence of the fourth engineer displayed
a lamentable want of knowledge of
his duties, but as the damage to the
boiler occurred before Mr. Foster took
charge of the engine-room the board
did not implicate him with the disas-
ter. The board did not attach any
blame to Mr. James Burgess, the chief
engineer, except that the steam-cock
connecting the water-gauge column,
the closing of which originally led to
the accident, did not appear to have
been overhauled before the Mowera
left port. As Ellison did not hold a
certificate, the board regretted that it
had no means of punishing him.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Very Little Done at the Weekly
Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

At the regular weekly meeting of
the Commissioners of Education yester-
day afternoon there were present the
following: President Cooper, Mrs.



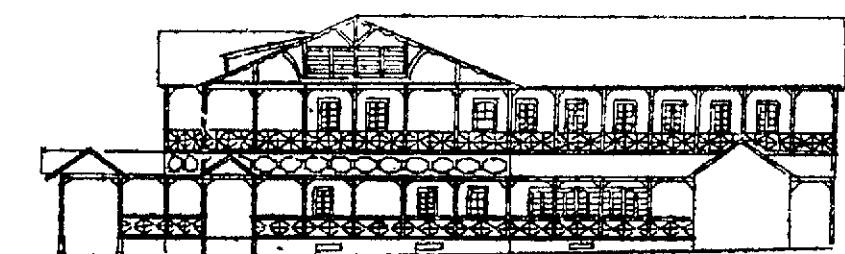
SIDE VIEW OF NEW HILO HOTEL.

B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan,
Inspector General H. S. Townsend,
Deputy Inspector General J. F. Scott,
Professor Alexander and Mr. W. A.
Bowen.

It was moved, seconded and carried
that the Easter vacation begin on April
10th, and last until the 18th, inclusive.

It was suggested and the suggestion
was later put into the form of a mo-
tion that a teachers' examination on
the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai
be advertised for the Easter vaca-
tion, and that notifications to that ef-
fect be sent to the ones expected to
attend. Carried.

President Cooper appointed Profes-
sor Alexander, Inspector General
Townsend, Deputy Inspector Scott and
Prof. M. M. Scott a special committee



SIDE VIEW OF NEW HILO HOTEL.

sides. A number of cottages, built on
the circular driveways, will add much
to the improvements contemplated.

Work is being rapidly pushed on the
hotel, and not a day will be wasted
until it is completed. Ripley & Dickey
are the architects for the new build-
ing.

MARINE BOARD INQUIRY.

Investigation Into Accident to
Boilers of C. A. S. S. Mowera.

The Sydney Morning Herald of Feb-
ruary 10th, publishes the following re-
garding the accident to the Mowera's
boilers on the trip before last from the
Colonies:

The Marine Board yesterday morn-
ing continued its inquiry into the
cause of the burning of one of the
boilers on board the R. M. S. Mowera.
The president (Captain Hixson, R. N.)
presided. The evidence was largely a
corroboration of that given on the pre-
vious day. Among the witnesses ex-
amined were: H. L. Foster, the fourth
engineer; Hugh Campbell, boilermaker
on the vessel; George Walker, donkey-
man; Charles A. Johnson, leading stoker,
and Thomas Wilson, late second en-
gineer.

James Burgess, the chief engineer,
recalled, stated that the steamcock
must have been closed between an hour
and a half to two hours before the ac-
cident occurred. The cost of repairing
the boiler had been between £1,000 and
£1,500.

The board reserved its decision until
2 o'clock, when the president announced
that the board had found that the ac-
cident had been caused by the steam-
cock connecting the water column be-
coming closed, thereby making the
gauge-glass show false water; also to
the wrongful act or default of James
Ellison, the fifth engineer, in closing

on examination. Appointments were
ratified by the board.

Mr. Scott reported that he and Mr.
Townsend had talked over the matter
of changing the quarterly reports sent
in by teachers, and requiring that they
be sent in at the end of each term,
this on account of the fact that some-
times it happens a term of three or
four days, or a little longer time, re-
mains at the end of the year. The
board left this matter to the discretion
of the Inspector General.

Mr. Scott spoke of the Beretania
Street School yard, and said that it
was necessary for some of the trees to
be cut down and others trimmed. The
matter was left in his hands.

Several applications from the States
were received and filed.

Board adjourned at 4:15 p. m.

To Preach in St. Andrew's.

The Rev. John Osborne, rector of St.
Clement's Church, Toronto, is ex-
pected to arrive in Honolulu by the steam-
ship China, due March 11th. He will
be accompanied by Mrs. Osborne. The
reverend gentleman comes to accept
the position of vice-dean of St. An-
drew's Cathedral. He visited the Is-
lands, in company with his wife about
five years ago, and they made many
friends, who will give them a warm
welcome. Mr. Osborne is a hard work-
er in church matters and a very able
preacher.

Woodlands Challenge Accepted.

After the regular drill last night a
meeting of Company B was held to
discuss the challenge from the Wood-
land, Cal., militiamen, received recent-
ly, for a 10-man shoot between the com-
panies. The boys were not in favor of
much discussion. The challenge had
been made, and they intended to ac-
cept. A motion to that effect was made
and carried unanimously, with the un-
derstanding that all arrangements be
left with the captain, E. O. White.

OXNARD'S SPEECH

His Plea For "American Farmers"
Made at Washington.

GREAT INDUSTRY TO DEVELOP

Hawaii's Few Tons Look
Very Large.

Remarkable Interest Shown in
Anti-Trust Sugar
Beets.

(Argument of H. T. Oxnard, President of
the "American Beet Sugar Associa-
tion," before the Ways and Means
Committee of the House of Repre-
sentatives, December 30, 1896.)

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the
Committee:

I appear here in my own behalf, repre-
senting three beet-sugar factories, two
in Nebraska and one in California, and
also as president of "The American Beet
Sugar Association," the object of which
association is to foster and develop the
beet-sugar industry of the United States.

The present duty on sugar is not suf-
ficiently protective to develop the indus-
try and there is no encouragement in it
for the investment of additional capital.
When I appeared before the Ways and
Means Committee on the then pending
McKinley bill, I made the prediction that
if adequate protection were given to sug-
ar the beet-sugar industry would make
immense strides within a few years. The
very year after the passage of that bill,
the year 1897, the duty on sugar was
reduced to 10 cents per hundred pounds.
The fear of the repeal of the McKinley
law and the present tariff have retarded
the investment of further capital in the
development of the beet-sugar industry,
which, however, stands ready to em-
brace any tariff that is satisfactory to
the United States. It is the policy of the
United States to carry out, not only a
fair, but a liberal policy toward
domestic sugar.

It is admitted beyond a doubt by all
those conversant with what has been
done in the past five years that beet
sugar can be grown and developed as an
industry in at least 20 different States of
the Union. Had the sugar provisions of
the McKinley bill remained in force dur-
ing the period promised, 14 years, we
would doubtless have seen beet-sugar
factories in all those States, and the
United States supplied from its own soil
with its sugar.

The policy either adopted or suggest-
ed by the Ways and Means Committee
in regard to sugar from 1893 to 1894, es-
sentially, was to continue in a
new tariff bill, will see the United States
in 15 years producing a very material
part of all the sugar which the people
of this country consume, made at home
by its own inhabitants. It is admitted
on all sides that the Government has
more than 100,000 acres of land which
it should not get it in part from sugar,
from the same source whence it was
obtained during the 30 years of Republican
ascendency; in fact, during the entire
existence of the Government, save and
except since 1894, we have been buying
sugar from foreign sources, which the
Wilson bill, would be satisfactory to us
and would allow us to develop the beet
sugar industry.

Sugar is the most far-reaching and im-
portant factor in the tariff question, and
we think it unfortunate that the impor-
tance of its domestic production has been
so indifferently understood.

THE MCKINLEY BILL

increased the production of cane sugar
nearly 100 per cent, and of beet sugar
over 1,500 per cent, comparing 1896 with
1890.

There was nothing new nor novel in
the bounty policy. Because of "surplus"
revenue we applied to sugar what had
been often suggested.

Aside from the agricultural-industrial
features of our bounty policy of 1890,
and independent of its future saving to
the nation, its economic results while in
operation have been frequently illustrat-
ed.

It was attacked as unconstitutional, but
after a tedious, exasperating and expen-
sive delay in the Treasury, the Supreme
Court decided that the appropriation for
the bounty was a debt, and that Con-
gress had power to appropriate for it,
and that the court rarely, if ever, ques-
tioned the power of Congress to appropri-
ate money.

and, we venture to say, the energy and the capital. These things being so—
WHAT SHOULD OUR POLICY BE?
It seems to me that we may learn something by looking to the production of sugar abroad. There is hardly a nation on the globe, except the United States, capable of producing its own sugar. It does not do so, even to little Sweden, the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Queensland. Within a very few years Sweden has been able to export beet sugar. It has been liberal to reach these results. Even Bulgaria has a duty of 4 cents on sugar and a bounty of 4 cents to home producers for 10 years. We should not delude ourselves with the idea that the five or six States that may be producing sugar are the only ones interested in the question. On the contrary, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant and the farmer in many States, aside from the cane and beet belts, are deeply interested, and especially for machinery, coal, coke, limestone, etc., and railways would also obtain a greater volume of traffic. And we have the advantage that we can start in at a point which it has taken Germany half a century to reach. The world's recent increase in beet sugar production has been—

Tons.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	
1890	2,000	1890	2,500	1891	5,400	1892	12,000
1893	20,000	1894	22,500	1895	20,000	1896	37,000

We are now producing, of cane and beet sugar, about one-sixth of our home consumption.
A very large percentage of the beets abroad are grown by farmers who have an interest in the factory as well as in the farm. It is a strong incentive to produce the largest tonnage of the richest beets. In this country we have not only to educate our farmer to grow beets, but we have to impress upon him the importance of raising the best attainable product, and the beets are to be overcome, interest awakened and an intelligent understanding of the proper lands and the preparation thereof must be inculcated. No man appreciates what all this means who has not been compelled to count its cost. Our producers must meet the very highest conditions abroad, and it takes several years to accomplish it. The foreign farmer knows just how to raise his land, how to cultivate, and how to produce the best results, and all the by-products from sugar are used to the best advantage.
Nor should we overlook the fertility of the lands in Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, nor the highly and intelligently cultivated for the beet in Europe. And in connection with 24 to 40-cent labor in some cases, and coolie labor in other instances, the cost is much less than in California or Germany. We pay from 15 cents as the lowest to 30 cents an hour for labor, and hence Hawaii sugar planters no longer need the favor or bounty which we refuse to extend to our own producers.
And then, too, Germany pays only about 35¢ per ton for beets, which is from 50 cents to \$1 per ton less than they cost our sugar producers. In this item alone we have a very important element in the cost of beet sugar in the United States, compared with the European production. Then, too, we have here double the cost of working the beets into sugar in our factories, owing to the cheaper labor abroad, and our manufacturers have to keep a certain steady force on their payroll of skilled labor to insure its services the following campaign. Germany has so much of this class of labor at hand that her manufacturers let it go and hire anew.
It is certainly true that the "continental" system, equally as sure in its operation toward those who do not employ it as were the Napoleon and Bismarck edicts, should be firmly met, especially when the objects are purely selfish and not for revenue; being neither free trade nor fair trade.
For this reason foreign policy operates in favor of our imports of refined for the last fiscal year, which were over 187,000,000 pounds, at an average value of 2.5 cents per pound. Even Japan and the English in Hong Kong sent us 50,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, valued at \$1,250,000. Our domestic sugar producers rely for their market—the Pacific Slope States and the Middle West. Figures will show that the English must have landed this sugar at about 2-1/2 cents per pound valuation, because it got in at about 4-1/2 cents. France and Germany got theirs in a trifle below 4-1/2 cents; the Netherlands at 4-1/2 cents and the United Kingdom at 8 cents. It is quite evident that our domestic sugar producers to long maintain a struggle, the verity of which these low prices indicate exists.
And, as if our domestic producers did not have enough in European, Asiatic and Hawaiian cheap labor and raw material to contend with, double foreign export bounty competition and the advantage of our own law have been thrown in since 1894. And all this did not suffice, our sugar producers are forced to also meet the cheap labor of Africa. Between January 1 and October 1, 1899, Egypt shipped us 6,250 tons of sugar, valued at \$3,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, she sent us \$2,257,125 of sugar in British bottoms that took back no return cargo. Her yield of sugar per ton of cane is over 20 pounds, as against a maximum of 10 in Louisiana.
Germany is simply forcing the United States, as she is all other nations and the colonies, to defend a home industry, which is in line with her selfish policy toward its meat exports.
Our domestic sugar producers also have to contend with the natural effect of—
HAWAIIAN COMPETITION.
For reasons, ostensibly commercial and in the interest of our Government and particularly in the interest of the sugar industry, entered into a supposed "reciprocity" agreement with Hawaii, which provided for the free entry of her sugar into the United States. Our total exports of sugar to Hawaii, valued at about \$1,000,000. In 1895 they had reached only \$250,000.
On the other hand, our imports from Hawaii in 1897 were only \$250,000, while the average for the past year has been \$1,000,000. From 1875 to 1895, both inclusive, our total imports were \$1,000,000, while we sent her only \$250,000. Balance against us, \$750,000. Of the \$1,000,000 which was sent us, upward of \$750,000 was sugar "free."
We may have thought it prudent and desirable to secure a coaling station in the Pacific at one time, but in 1897 we had already obtained Pearl Harbor from Hawaii by an absolute and unqualified grant under section 5 of the constitution of the treaty of 1894. And it was obtained as a part consideration for the great trade advantage which Hawaii had already obtained and which it was supposed the Hawaiian Government would derive from the Hawaiian agreement was never in favor with Congress nor the people, and it has always been, and is now inconsistent with our professions of encouraging sugar for domestic sugar.
Senator Merrill long since submitted a forcible report in favor of the abrogation of this treaty as one most unequal, unfair and unjust. That report suggested that it would have been wise to have bestowed the whole of this trade advantage on sugar produced at home. The report also said that we ought not to handicap our own sugar producers by this treaty. This report concluded by recommending that notice be given of the abrogation of the treaty.
On the 21st of September, 1899, Mr. Sherman said, referring to the Hawaiian treaty: "No country ever made so foolish a treaty as that which gave to the people of the Hawaiian Islands a contract so one-sided, so abused and so disadvantageous. That treaty has cost us \$40,000,000. We got no advantage from it, and our exportation to those islands did not largely increase."
Mr. Sherman said: "We could have given to the

Hawaiian Government all the exports that we have made to that country and then paid it a bonus of over \$13,000,000 if we had charged the ordinary duties on sugar, rice and other articles admitted with the duty on Chinese goods and so on. We have already given them between \$11 and \$12 for every acre of land in the Kingdom of Hawaii."
When the agreement was originally entered into, something was said about the effect of the Hawaiian sugar producers, but this seems to have been put aside by a statement that the Hawaiian sugar tonnage was too infinitesimal to warrant any fears. But it has developed into a sugar tonnage of 30,000,000 pounds in 1897 to over 100,000,000 of pounds in 1899, nearly the whole of which comes to the United States.
We need revenue, and we pretend that we desire to protect and encourage domestic sugar production, and yet here we have a treaty of questionable legality continued, which deprives us of from \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000 of revenue, and it certainly puts the stamp of dishonesty upon our professions of friendship for domestic sugar.
This matter concerns our domestic sugar industry in this way. The Hawaiian crop is equal to the entire demand of the States west of the Missouri River. Sugar can be produced very cheaply in Hawaii because of "labor contracts" with the Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese, wages being from \$10 to \$12 a month, and when working under "coolie" contracts, the rate is only \$1 per ton for cane, as against \$4 to \$4.25 for beets.
The estimated duty that the United States remitted on sugar from Hawaii from 1875 to and including 1891 was \$55,000,000. The value of the sugars from Hawaii in 1895-96 is estimated at \$15,000,000, 40 per cent duty on which would be \$6,000,000, showing that on sugar alone the United States has given Hawaii \$51,000,000 by way of a bounty! We remit more than the entire value of our exports to Hawaii, and yet we pretend to be struggling for revenue!
But it may be said that Americans have invested in Hawaii about \$18,000,000 in sugar. What of it? It is foreign capital when it deserts our shore and escapes our taxation! Is American capital invested abroad in foreign countries to the industrial pursuits to receive favor at the expense of needed revenue, and of home capital? Is that to continue to be the policy of this Government? If so, there must appear some very powerful motive behind it. Mr. Z. K. Farnham, of New Jersey, who was in Hawaii during the entire summer of 1896, says in the New York Sun of January 3, 1897, of Hawaiian sugar lands: "The lands which sugar cane can be raised on the most productive of any in the world, an acre of good sugar land in Hawaii yielding twice or more than twice as much per acre as any lands in Louisiana or Cuba. Of these lands, available for raising, nearly two-thirds are already under cultivation, and large profits are realized. The remainder is not yet utilized."
This Hawaiian agreement also involves the destruction of our competitive agricultural products that is struggling hard against foreign cheap labor. From 1877 to 1895, inclusive, Hawaii has sent us duty free \$6,350,000 worth of rice, or \$1,000,000 more than we may be raising new markets, but we do not need a continuance of any such non-reciprocal bounty strain imposed upon our agriculture that embraced in this Hawaiian agreement that is not and never has been reciprocal. Disguised as a "reciprocity" agreement it is a fraud upon its face and begotten to enrich foreign sugar planters at the expense of our own. The Department of Agriculture on the other hand, can not produce sugar with any profit whatever, under present conditions, with less than 1 cent duty, and contend with our great foreign rivals, Germany, France, Austria, India and the United States labor, cheap. Professor Wiley said in September, 1893: "The present actual cost of the production of beet, cane and sorghum (raw) sugar in the United States is about the same for each variety, and is perhaps a trifle over four cents a pound, deducting the freight. If, therefore, sugar remains on the 'free list,' and the bounty is removed, it would cause the producers in this country a net loss of over one cent per pound on every pound of sugar made! The immediate result of such a policy would be the closing of every sugar house in the United States, and the utter destruction of the sugar industry in this country. If the bounty is removed, the duty should be placed on raw sugar of one and a half cents a pound, in order that the manufacture may be profitable."
We are not advised, of course, whether "reciprocity" is to cut any figure in connection with sugar in the sugar schedule in 1899. While statistics will show that reciprocity was important to products other than domestic sugar, and while we believe the principle where applied so that it is reciprocal is sound and economical, we enter earnest protest against its application in such cases as the Hawaiian agreement. The question may arise, shall we use sugar in any way in aid of reciprocity. On that point the friends of domestic sugar feel called on to say that while they do not object to the duty they do say that domestic sugar production must not be used to advantage other products regardless of injury that may come to their industry from reciprocal legislation.
President-elect McKinley well said in his letter of acceptance that any reciprocity arrangement must be so framed that it would not deprive any American laborer of a single day's wages which he could otherwise have obtained.
It resulted, then, that domestic sugar stood forth, forced to take less of protection by bounty than I had been receiving from duty, hoping that the solemn pledge of the nation's faith as to time would be kept. That duty was not kept, and the sugar industry does not now propose, if it can help it, to be again immolated upon any altar so unsubstantial as the act of 1890 proved to be, nor solely that other and even surplus domestic interests may be advanced.
The beet sugar industry may properly be regarded as the child of the republic, an infant industry if you please, and therefore entitled to special protection. The question then is, What, in view of existing conditions, should be the method employed to accomplish results? Around this question considerations revolve. We must not return to the policy of 1890, because the conditions are not the same. We had at that time a redundant revenue; today we sadly need as much additional as was then taken off.
As an economic suggestion, as well as to extend additional protection and adequate encouragement to our domestic sugar industry, we are inclined to favor as a basis for a sugar schedule.

STREAK OF BAD LUCK.
J. C. Glade Runs Aground and Has Another Accident.
The J. C. Glade encountered a streak of bad luck yesterday when she started out for Kahului, Maui, to take on the remainder of her cargo. She has aboard 16,263 bags, valued at \$30,824. She was alongside the Likiepke wharf, and about 12 noon started out with a good wind. Her sails, of course, were set, and after getting past the light-house she began to act queerly. Before anything could be done she swung round and went head on the sand on the Walkiki side of the channel; between the first two buoys. The tugboat was just returning with one of the scoops when this happened, and Captain Hilbus went to the assistance of the Glade at once. Soundings were taken, preliminary arrangements made and in half an hour from the time of going on, the tugboat, with a bow line had the Glade off again, and was towing her back into port to make the turn.
This was made just off the Pacific Mail wharf, and the Glade started out of the channel again, towed by the tugboat Elean. Her sails were set, and when about three miles out from port the main tie of the upper topsail was carried away, and the topsail yard came down on a run. The upper yard dropped on the lower topsail yard, and both the upper topsail lifts were carried away. The standard of the lower main topsail yard was bent, and no bracing around to one side or the other could be done. This necessitated a return to port for necessary repairs.



Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

H. Hackfeld & Co.
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and
Complete Assortment
—OF—
DRY GOODS
Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.
A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,
IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.
Tailors' Goods.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serges, Kammergarns, Etc.
Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,
Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS THE ROAD.
He drives directly home, even in dark nights, does the man who knows the road. The over-hanging gloom, the deceptive shadows, the uncertain sounds, don't bother him. He can feel the ground under his wagon wheels, and the "lay of the land" is open to him as at clear noon. It is the stranger in those parts who is confused and befuddled, who knocks people up to ask questions, who finally lodges in the ditch.
Where to go, and how to get there; what to do, and how to do it—why, the man who knows that comes to the front everywhere and always. But the opposite—the waste of time, money, power, health, &c., in blind experiments, how disheartening and disastrous it is! Take an illustration of this sort, and you will see how it fits in a minute.
"In the spring of 1892," says a lady who lives down near the east coast, "I began to feel ill. I had a poor appetite, and after everything I ate, no matter how simple it was, I was seized with great pain across the chest and around the sides. I was frequently sick, vomiting a sour, bitter fluid. I was almost afraid to eat, and my food gave me no strength. In this state I continued now a bit better, and then worse until December, 1893, when I became very ill. I got so weak I could hardly bear the weight of my body on my feet. I tried this and I tried that—all kinds of medicines I heard of, but none of them gave me any relief."
"In January, 1894, I read in a little book about the cures done by Mocher Siegel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High Street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mocher Siegel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Clay, Messingham, Brigg, Lines, April 30th, 1895."

E. O. HALL & SON
LIMITED.
We have been appointed Agents for these Islands for the Celebrated
Magnolia Metal.
This is the best Anti-Friction Metal for all Machinery Bearings. In use by EIGHT Leading Governments. Put Magnolia Metal in any place where all other metals have failed to give satisfaction. Price lower than ever before.
Send your orders to us, as we have just received a large stock, and can fill orders for any amount.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!
We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.
NEW GOODS
Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.
Queen Street, Honolulu. L. B. KERR

Heavy Iron Buckets.
Just the thing for use in STABLES, SUGAR MILLS, DAIRIES, and in all places where a substantial Bucket is wanted. The first lot we had proved so good and sold so rapidly that we have ordered more, and can now supply all orders. In ordering, ask for HEAVY IRON BUCKETS, Nos. 12, 13 or 14.
Our TROPIC Oils
For Engines and Cylinders, are now in use in most of the Sugar Mills throughout the Islands, and from all the letters we have received from various Engineers and Managers, we feel justified in saying it is the best Lubricating Oil for all purposes to be had in the market.

Our Aluminum Cane Knives
Have been in such demand that the hundred and fifty dozen we had at the beginning of the season are all gone, and we have orders for many more dozen waiting for the next shipment, which we expect any day, which will be followed by another large one in a few weeks.
We introduced the first Aluminum Steel Knives here two years ago. They are made by Henry Diston & Sons, and they wrote us a short time ago that this is the BEST CANE KNIFE they have ever made. We copy the following from a late letter from them: "It is wonderful the number of inquiries we have received for these Knives, and we have invariably referred them to you. We have orders in now for upward of 150 dozen Aluminum Knives, but have positively refused to furnish them to the parties, informing them the brand belonged to you." We have received over three hundred dozen of these Knives, and with the last improvement they are the most perfect Cane Knife ever used here. Send your orders soon.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.
ROBERT CATTON.
212 Queen Street, Honolulu.
AGENT FOR
THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
Sugar Machinery
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISON IRON WORKS. General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

Heavy Iron Buckets.
Just the thing for use in STABLES, SUGAR MILLS, DAIRIES, and in all places where a substantial Bucket is wanted. The first lot we had proved so good and sold so rapidly that we have ordered more, and can now supply all orders. In ordering, ask for HEAVY IRON BUCKETS, Nos. 12, 13 or 14.

Stock Raiser
AND DEALER IN
Live Stock.
—BREEDER OF—
Fine Horses and Cattle
Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bolls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules
FOR SALE.
Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.
All communications to be addressed—
W. H. RICE.
LIMOU, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Soury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six tins, the quantity sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.
1700

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Soury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six tins, the quantity sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.
1700

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.
ROBERT CATTON.
212 Queen Street, Honolulu.
AGENT FOR
THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
Sugar Machinery
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISON IRON WORKS. General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Soury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six tins, the quantity sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.
1700

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Soury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six tins, the quantity sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.
1700

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Soury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six tins, the quantity sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.
1700

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Soury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six tins, the quantity sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.
1700

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Soury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six tins, the quantity sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.
1700

MASONIC HONORS

Warren Goodale Buried Yesterday
From Central Union Church.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES

Masonic Fraternity at
Nuuanu Vault.

Procession of Police and Various
Lodges of Which Deceased
was a Member.

The funeral of the late Warren Goodale was held, Wednesday afternoon from the Central Union Church. Aside from the representatives of various organizations, of which Mr. Goodale had been an honored member, those who assembled at the church to pay their last tribute of respect were largely the older residents of the city, men and women who had been associated with him when he was active in business life and the work of the church. None of the immediate relatives were present, but kind and loving friends placed beautiful floral tributes upon the bier and tenderly bore the earthly remains of the late brother to the last resting place.

As the coffin was carried down the aisle, it was preceded by Rev. D. P. Birnie, Rev. S. E. Bishop and Rev. O. H. Gulick, Mr. Birnie reading from the Scriptures, the reading continuing till the coffin had been placed before the pulpit on the bier, banked with floral emblems. The choir, made up of Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. R. D. Walbridge, Albert Judd, and William Forbes, sang the hymn, "It is Not Death to Die," which was followed by reading from the Scriptures by Rev. O. H. Gulick. After the hymn, "Beautiful Zion," by the choir, Rev. S. E. Bishop made a short address, in which he reviewed the life of the deceased, relating the incidents which caused him to settle in the country, and citing his valuable work while associated with the early missionaries. Mr. Goodale and his wife had been members of the Fort Street Church, and their influence was always for that which was highest and best. Dr. Bishop told of a conversation he had had with Mr. Goodale a few minutes before he was stricken down, in which he spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to once more meet with friends with whom he and his beloved wife had been associated in years gone by. In all his dealings with men the deceased had borne out the character of true Christian manhood. His life had been a blessing to the community in which he lived. After the prayer offered by Dr. Bishop, the choir sang "Rock of Ages." Rev. Birnie pronounced the benediction, and the remains were borne to the hearse, Organist Ingalls playing softly the while.

Drawn up in front of the church was a squad of police, mounted patrol, the Government Band, the Knights Templars and members of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21. After leaving the church, the Masons took charge of the remains, and the funeral cortege proceeded to the Nuuanu Cemetery.

Arriving at the cemetery the various bodies entered through the gates at the cemetery, the mounted patrol taking a position on the main avenue. The foot police were drawn up in line in the passageway leading to the Paty vault. The Knights Templar, commanded by Henry E. Cooper, Eminent Commander, formed in double file immediately in front of the police, and as they stood their drawn swords formed a steel arch, under which the handsome casket, containing the remains of their late brother, was borne by John Hassinger, W. F. Allen, W. H. Hoogs, Hugh McIntyre, W. L. Eaton, J. H. Soper, Harry Wooten and J. N. Wright, to a space directly in front of the vault, and the Masonic services began by Past Master Andrew Brown reading from the ritual as follows:

"Once more, my brethren, have we assembled to perform the last sad and solemn duties to the dead. The mournful notes which betoken the departure of a spirit from its earthly tabernacle have again alarmed our outer door, and another has been taken to swell the numbers in that unknown land whither our fathers have gone before us.

"Our brother has reached the end of life. The brittle thread which bound him to earth has been severed, and the liberated spirit has winged its flight to the unknown world. The silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain; and the wheel is broken at the cistern. The dust has returned to the earth as it was; and the spirit has returned to God, who gave it."

Brother A. Gillman, Master of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, continued the service from this point, beginning with:

"While we deplore the loss of our beloved brother, and pay this fraternal tribute to his memory, let us not forget, my brethren, that we, too, are mortal; that our bodies, now so strong and vigorous, must ere long, like his, become tenants of the narrow grave; and that our spirits, too, like his, must return to the God that spake them into existence. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." The Almighty fiat has gone forth—"Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." And that we are all subject to that dread decree, the solemn cause of our present meeting, the daily observation of our lives, and the mournful mounds which indicate this population of the dead, furnish evidence not to be forgotten.

"Seeing, then, my brethren, that life

is so uncertain, and that all earthly pursuits are vain, let us no longer postpone the all-important concern of preparing for eternity; but let us embrace the present moment, while time and opportunity are offered, to provide against that great change when all the pumps and pleasures of this fleeting world will pass upon the sense, and the recollection of a virtuous and well-spent life will yield the only comfort and consolation. Thus we shall not, unprepared, be hurried into the presence of that all-wise and powerful Judge, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known; and on the great day of reckoning we shall be ready to give a good account of our stewardship while here on earth."

Following this, at the close of the Master's remarks, at this point, responses were given by the members gathered around. The apron of the deceased brother, which had been bound by a piece of crepe, was taken from the coffin by the Master and the service continued:

"This lamb-skin, or white apron, is an emblem of innocence, and the peculiar badge of a Mason. It is more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, and, when worthily worn, more honorable than Star or Garter, or any other order which earthly power can confer. This emblem I now deposit in the grave of our deceased brother. By this act we are reminded of the universal dominion of Death. The arm of friendship cannot oppose the king of terrors; the shield of fraternal love cannot protect his victim; nor can the charms of innocence avert his fatal touch. All must die. This grave, that coffin, and this circle of mourning friends, remind us that we, too, are mortal, and that ere long our bodies, also, shall moulder into dust. How important then it is for us to know that our Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth!

"This evergreen, which once marked the temporary resting place of one illustrious in Masonic history, is an emblem of our enduring faith in the immortality of the soul. By it we are reminded that we have an imperishable part within us, which shall survive the grave, and which will never, never die. By it we are admonished that, though like our brother, whose remains now lie before us, we, too, shall soon be clothed in the habiliments of death, and be deposited in the silent tomb; yet, through the loving goodness of our Supreme Grand Master, we may confidently hope that, like this evergreen, our souls will hereafter flourish in eternal spring."

Here the brethren marched in a circle around the coffin, and the band playing a solemn dirge. As each member of the lodge reached the coffin he dropped the sprig of acacia.

Eminent Commander Cooper, representing the Knights, read the following:

"The great Creator having been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to remove our brother from the cares and troubles of this transitory life, thus severing another link in the fraternal chain by which we are bound together—let us, who survive him—be yet more strongly cemented by ties of brotherly love; that, during the brief space allotted to us here, we may wisely and usefully employ our time, and, in the reciprocal intercourse of kind and friendly acts, mutually promote the welfare and happiness of each other.

"Unto the grave we have consigned the body of our deceased brother—earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust;—there to remain until the last trump shall sound on the resurrection morn.

We can trustingly leave him in the hands of a beneficent Being who has done all things well; who is glorious in His holiness; and it should only be our endeavor so to improve the solemn warning now before us, that, on the great day of account, we too, may be found worthy to inherit the kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world."

The services closed by the Master reading the following:

"Soft and safe to thee, my brother, be this earthly bed! Bright and glorious be thy rising from it! Fragrant be the cassia-sprig that here shall flourish! May the earliest buds of spring unfold their beauties o'er this thy resting place, and here may the sweetness of the summer's last rose linger longest! Though the cold blasts of autumn may lay them in the dust, and for a time destroy the loveliness of their existence, yet the destruction is not final, and in the spring-time they shall surely bloom again. So, in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, thy mortal frame, now laid in the dust by the chilling blast of Death, shall spring again into newness of life, and expand in immortal beauty, in realms beyond the skies. Until then, dear brother, until then, farewell!"

For Incorporation.

The Hawaiian Cyclery Company will be incorporated and papers filed in the Interior Department today. The principal stockholders are Thomas King, J. C. Lund, W. Wolter, George Roedick and J. F. Humbert. The company will carry a large stock of wheels and a full assortment of sporting goods. The Standard typewriter will also be among the agencies held by the company.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896.

Mr. J. George Suhrer, Druggist City.

Dear George:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children. Yours respectfully,

GEO. E. WOLFF.

Sold by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

VALUABLE NICKEL

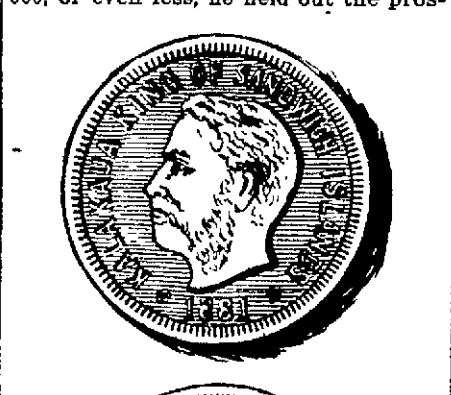
Suppressed by Cabinet During
Monarchy.

SCHEME OF SHREWD FRENCHMAN

Wanted them Issued in
Hawaiian Islands.

Rare Relic Owned by Bishop & Co.
Valued At Several Hundred
Dollars.

While King Kalakaua was on his way from Rome to Paris in the year 1881, he became acquainted with a Frenchman who traveled in the same train, and was the owner of a nickel mine in New Caledonia. This man, after describing the value of nickel as a coin, finally proposed to the King that the Hawaiian Government become a purchaser of nickel coin, and issue them to the nominal value of \$100,000. As the metal would not cost over \$30,000, or even less, he held out the prospect of a joint and profitable speculation, in which he and the King should mutually participate. The King was pleased with the proposal and partially consented to it, provided his Cabinet would consent. The Frenchman then opened up the project to W. N. Armstrong and Col. C. H. Judd. These gentlemen at once told him that it was entirely impracticable, and that the Cabinet would never consent to it. On the King's arrival in Paris, the Frenchman was of service to the King as an interpreter. He mentioned the subject of the nickel coin several times, and again urged his proposition very strongly, but met with no favor from the King's friends in attendance. From that time until November 1896, Mr. Armstrong never heard of the matter until he was informed by Colonel Fisher, while on a voyage to San Francisco in the Australia, that Bishop's Bank owned a Hawaiian nickel coin. Colonel Fisher stated that it was obtained from an employee of the Oahu Railway Company, and it is, probably, the only Hawaiian nickel coin in existence. This may be accounted for in this way: The Frenchman probably persisted in his effort to introduce the nickels into the Islands, and, after the King's return, had some coin struck off and forwarded as samples. This is conjecture, however. It is possible that there may be some information in the Foreign Office on the subject. There may have been a number of the coin forwarded, and these were distributed among the members of the King's household. In this way, the nickel in the possession of the bank, may have gotten into circulation. May be, possibly, a few others of the same sort are in existence, and it may be the fact that this is the only coin of the kind.



HAWAIIAN NICKEL COIN, SUPPRESSED BY THE MONARCHY.

In Paris work is about to commence in preparation for the world's exhibition in 1900. The city of Paris advertised recently for bids for the work of clearing the grounds for the erection of the buildings for the exhibition.

It's a Far Cry
FROM FOREIGN
LANDS TO
Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, than those that the residents thereof can obtain from any other source. Our belief is based on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYER'S GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 14,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HARD BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Waverly Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

Vacuum OILS!

Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. This is why they are steadily increasing in use.

Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil,
Vacuoline Engine Oil,
Arctic Engine Oil,
Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.
DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

EX S. S. MIOWERA,
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY IN LONDON,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Three B' PIPES!

INCLUDING THE
Pfleuger Patent.
Endorsed by the well-known
Specialist, SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.



Hollister & Co

COR. FORT AND MERCHANT STS.
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists,
And Importers of Fine Havana, Manila
and American Cigars.

LA PLIANTE Dress and Skirt Extender

THE NEWEST AND LIGHTEST METHOD
of Extending Dresses and Skirts.

Adds but two and a half ounces to weight of Skirt, and will do away ENTIRELY with Lining if desired.

FOR SALE AT
B.F. EHLERS & Co.'s

Waverly Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COCKE, Ltd.

Life and Fire
Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF Boston.

Edna Fire Insurance Company

OF Hartford.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance companies 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,181.

1 Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ s d

2 Subscribed 2,750,000 2 7 0

3 Paid up Capital 657,500 6 5 0

4 Fire Fund 2,421,016 2 4 10

5 Life and Annuity Funds 6,144,614 19 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Waverly Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

Waverly Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

Waverly Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

Waverly Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897

MR. OXNARD'S SPEECH.

We republish, in another column extracts from the speech of Mr. H. T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, on December 30, 1896.

He does not make any malicious attack on our sugar interests, but attacks us only when he thinks our sugar product interferes with the development of the home industry. He asks Congress to protect the American industry and crush out all others. We must admit that this is in line with the protective ideas, which dominate American politics. He is opposed to reciprocity, because it will make sugar cheap in the States, and he thinks the price ought to be high, so far as the American producer is concerned. He believes that with our cheap Asiatic labor, and fertile soil, we can not only get along without being taken into the American system, but that the United States may get a large revenue out of our sugars without doing us much harm.

His final proposition is that the duty on sugar be made specific, and that the sugar producer in the States receive in addition a bounty, to be paid out of the duty.

After 20 years of reciprocity, a new set of men, like Oxnard, appear in American politics and appeal to the "prejudices" of the vast agricultural population of the States that abhors penal Asiatic labor. We are now forced beyond our old stock argument: "Oh, you are making lots of money out of our trade with you. See what we buy in California." We know that the American statesmen gave reciprocity "in order to secure the political control of those Islands, and make them industrially and commercially a part of the United States."—Senate Report No. 227, Fifty-third Congress.

We must know that "political and industrial control" does not mean the rule of a few Americanists, however wise and honest, but the domination of American or Teutonic ideas, from ground to cap-sheaf. Any running fool can see that this cannot be done by building the stack out of Asiatic material, and pinning it down with a bayonet. The late President Garfield, while in the House, strongly advocated the reciprocity treaty. He said to the writer: "We shall make a New England down there." Some of our excellent people wish to say of General Garfield: "He was a crank about the New England business, but very solid in voting reciprocity."

It will not be out of place for those who really wish to keep our advantages of trade with the United States to study up the signs of the times.

SOME NEW THEOLOGY.

The Congregationalist, which is the leading orthodox journal of New England, was recently asked to clear up some doubts regarding the stand of the theologians, who believe in the faith of the Congregationalists. A part of its reply is as follows:

"These churches believe in retribution for sin in the world to come. They do not, perhaps, call it damnation. They do not undertake to describe hell. They do not affirm that there is an eternity of conscious suffering for sinners unchanged and unforgiven. But they do not believe that sin goes unpunished, or that sinners who reject redemption through Jesus Christ are going to heaven. They

do not preach salvation for men except through him, and if they leave undetermined the nature of punishment it is simply because they feel that the doom of the impenitent is beyond their comprehension. These, we believe, are in substance the positions held on what have been called the three bulwarks of the orthodoxy."

If they feel that "the down of the impenitent is beyond their comprehension," and they can get people to agree with them, it wipes out at once some millions of sermons and some thousands of books which have been written to prove that the most certain thing in the world is "eternal damnation," with all the appurtenances of fire and brimstone. Even the most conservative Congregationalists seem to be weakening before the "higher criticism." Possibly, in these islands will be found the last and final stand of the old schools, after they have been deported from other countries.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Samuel Smith, a member of the British Parliament writes about the irritation of the Americans toward the British as follows:

"There is, unfortunately, one cause which underlies much of this irritation. The history books taught in the public schools too often give the children of America the impression that the main events in human history are the American War of Independence, concluded in 1783, and the war with Great Britain of 1812-14. It need not be added that Great Britain appears in those histories always in the wrong, and the Americans always right. There is not pains taken to show that the best men in England protested against the policy of George III. and Lord North, and that the British nation today esteems George Washington as much as do the people of America. It is not explained that the England of last century was governed by the aristocracy, and the England of today repudiates the fatal policy of the eighteenth century as much as do the citizens of the United States. These truths gradually become clear to all educated Americans, especially to those who visit Europe. But the children of the ignorant foreign population get no correcting education afterward. The newspapers they read perpetuate these prejudices, and there is consequently created a permanent mass of ill-feeling against Great Britain. It must be apparent to all right-thinking people that it is unchristian to sow seeds of enmity in the minds of the young against other nations, especially when closely allied in blood and religion. And I am in hopes that the churches in America will before long take this view themselves."

There is much that is true in what Mr. Samuel Smith says, and he presents the British side of the question with good effect. It is true that Great Britain's policy today is far different from Great Britain's policy in 1776. As for the discrepancies in the teaching of the children however we do not consider that one is any more at fault than the other. In the later years when archives have been searched more closely it has been found that glaring errors have occurred often times and been fathered by the best American historians. As a rule, however, facts speak for themselves and in the average history of the American common school the story of the dealings of the United States with Great Britain is not told in a manner to awaken unusual prejudices in the mind of the pupil.

As to the present we do not believe that the sins are entirely of American manufacture and so far as educational qualities of newspapers go, we do not believe there is much difference between the London and New York publications. London writers tell their constituents

about conceited upstarts who have declared a Monroe Doctrine, which will have to give way before the assembled influence of Europe, and New York papers tell of grasping, greedy Britishers. A fair exchange is no robbery and since Mr. Smith suggests the idea he should seek to extract the cordwood from his own eye before pointing at the toothpicks in the eyes of American brethren.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

The question is asked here every day "why do not more tourists visit these islands?" Those who ask it do not appreciate or know nothing about the many beautiful islands in the West Indies, which are as attractive as Hawaii. We do not like to admit that this is true, but it is true. In St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Martineque and the Barbadoes there is exquisite mountain and ocean scenery as diversified as any to be found on these islands.

The tourists have taken a long time to find it out, but they have found it. Up to within a recent period, transportation was defective and unpleasant. Now steamers admirably adapted for the purpose, make monthly trips from New York, touching at many of these attractive spots long enough for the passengers to spend enough time on shore, while the steamer remains the floating hotel in which they live and eat. The fare for the round trip, lasting one month and with the best accommodation, is about \$130.

A trip to these islands, taking in the volcano, has much less variety in it and of course costs much more, besides taking up much more time. Every American who is able to travel wishes to visit Europe, and if he can do so, repeats his visit because he cannot "exhaust it" in twenty visits. But a new class of travelers is attracted by the quick and cheap excursions to the tropics. For this reason we cannot expect any rush of tourists until the Pacific Coast and Australia have a larger population, and the expense of travel in the Oriental countries is reduced. At the same time we could increase our tourist travel by judicious advertising. A good proportion of the people who seek for new sights and sounds follow the lead of active agents armed with good descriptive reading matter.

EXTRAVAGANT TALK.

Harper's Weekly lately said, "that the (American) Republic has been for four months face to face with the proposition that its powers and resources should be employed for the benefit of the inert, the lazy, the unintelligent, and the unfortunate, at the cost of the intelligent, and the loss of skillful, the industrious and the thrifty."

As it now appears, a change of 25,000 only, out of the 14,000,000 of votes cast in the late Presidential election, would have produced the awful calamity pictured by the Weekly. The language of the Weekly, like the prevailing language of the press, is extravagant. A great nation is not "going to the dogs" in such a simple way. The frame work of the Constitution and the laws will not tumble down, like a flimsy tent struck by a sudden squall.

The American people have had a very wholesome shake up. Even if Mr. Bryan had been elected, he and his advisers would have dropped into conservative ways, the moment they found themselves responsible for the conduct of public affairs. The majority of the men, who voted that the resources of the country should be placed at the disposal of the lazy, the unfortunate, as the Weekly says they did, are honest men, who make up the backbone of the nation. They were, we believe, quite wrong in their views on finance,

and other important matters. But they were not socialists, that wish to make a division of all property every year. A reckless class of radicals trained with them, but in no event, could they have been more than a guerrilla force.

BOUNTY AND DUTY.

The probabilities are, from all the information we have, that Congress will place a duty of one cent upon sugar, and give a bounty of one cent per pound to the American sugar producers. Mr. McKinley cannot carry out his bounty scheme at present, owing to the state of the revenue. At the same time, he will not give it up entirely. A duty of one cent a pound will yield a revenue of \$40,000,000, and the bounty to sugar producers will not reach more than \$10,000,000 for several years. The bounty will be paid in theory, out of the duty.

Mr. McKinley feels himself under obligation to do something for the sugar producers who planted on the agreement contained in his own tariff measure, that they should receive a bounty for 14 years. This compromise measure will probably be more acceptable than any other. But the wheels within wheels may suddenly change his plans at the last moment. He who would seek the best information, must study the movements of the Sugar Trust. It moves in the wedge form, into the unorganized masses of American politicians. Our own people meet that pitiless wedge with the blast of a ram's horn. Perhaps the blast is quite sufficient. Let us try to make sugar by a blast.

RESTRICTION BETTER THAN PROHIBITION.

In the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly, President Eliot gives an interesting resume of the legislation against the liquor traffic in which he comes to the conclusion that restriction of the sale of liquors is at the present time more effective than prohibitory legislation. The community of any considerable size in which there are not a goodly number who will have liquors in their houses, is not to be found. Prohibitory legislation does not have the support of the majority, hence its failure.

President Eliot gives the following restrictions which the experience of many years has proved to be desirable and which can be enforced in the average city or town:

"There should be no selling to minors, intoxicated persons, or habitual drunkards.

"There should be no selling on Sundays, election days, or legal holidays in general, such a Christmas Day, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. Where, however, such a restriction is openly disregarded, as in St. Louis, it is injurious to have it in the law.

"Saloons should not be allowed to become places of entertainment, and to this end they should not be allowed to provide musical instruments, billiard or pool tables, bowling alleys, cards, or dice.

"Saloons should not be licensed in theatres or concert halls, and no boxing, wrestling, cock fighting or other exhibition should be allowed in saloons.

"Every saloon should be wide open to public inspection from the highway, no screens or partitions being permitted.

"There should be a limit to the hours of selling, and the shorter the hours the better. In the different states saloons close at various hours. Thus, in Maine cities in which saloons are openly maintained the hour for closing is 10 p. m. and in Massachusetts it is 11 p. m., but the county dispensaries of South Carolina close at 6 p. m.

"It has been found necessary to prevent by police regulation the

display of obscene pictures in saloons and the employment of women as bartenders, waitresses, singers or actresses."

Men are known by their works and an incident in the life of the late Warren Goodale reflects the sterling character of a man who has always been held in the highest esteem during his many years residence in the country. When the Civil war broke out in the United States Mr. Goodale was Collector-general of Customs and was doing well financially. The average man in his position would not have felt himself called upon to leave a lucrative occupation in a foreign land, where he had obtained full citizenship, to answer the request for volunteers in his former home. Mr. Goodale's loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, however, was too honest to allow any thoughts of personal comfort to sway his plans for the future. He gave up his position, gave up a life of comparative ease and comfort, left for the States and offered his services as a private in the Union army. He felt that his first duty was to the country where his forefathers had fought in the war for independence. Mr. Goodale served in the army until the great civil strife was ended and then returned to the land of his adoption to again take up the duties of an active though unassuming citizen. We could detail many facts in Mr. Goodale's public and private life in Hawaii which will remain as living monuments in the memory of men who were so fortunate as to be associated with him, but in this demonstration of loyalty to home and country brought out with telling distinctness the true and noble manhood which characterized his career.

The visit of Mr. Searles of Sugar Trust fame to President-elect McKinley is interpreted by the Examiner correspondent as one demonstration that the sugar factors of the United States will play a prominent figure in the legislative affairs of the next administration. We know of no reason to doubt the wisdom of the Examiner's interpretation, as the sugar power has from time to time shown its power at Washington. The Sugar Trust undoubtedly laid its lines in such a manner previous to the election that it would be fairly friendly with the party that won. With the Trust a sworn enemy to Hawaiian interests, there are yet deluded people in this country foolish enough to believe that we can overcome the great influence of that organization by simply telling Congress that the Trust is made up of bad men and no need should be paid their arguments. The climate and contract labor has had such a salubrious effect on many of our own sugar factors that they appear to take pleasure in watching their possible doom.

Yesterday morning President Dole saw a whale from his lanai, under Diamond Head. It was not a large one. From the easy and self-possessed way in which it moved through the water it is clear that it was a pedigree whale, but scientists and theologians should hire a whale boat and follow him up. If the whale is a lineal descendant of the one that gave up one of his staterooms to Jonah for several days, we ought to know it. An investigation may precipitate a bitter and distressing controversy about the original story. If he is a pedigree whale and can be kept in these waters, under the penal contract law, it will add something more to the glories of the Paradise of the Pacific.

The sad drowning accident at Waikiki a short time since has led to a discussion of the advisability of having surf guards stationed at the various bathing resorts. The

shallow water and absence of strong currents inside the reef make the Waikiki Beach as safe a bathing place as could be imagined, and the small number of accidents have perhaps given too great a sense of security. The men and women, boys and girls who have been born and bred in the country are as a rule good swimmers and consequently run very little risk under ordinary conditions of the wind and wave. With tourists however, it is quite different. While the chances of a fatal accident are very small it will be to the advantage of the country to use every possible safeguard. We have any number of expert swimmers among the natives who could be employed as surf guardsmen and prevent the possibility of loss of life among bathers who meet with an accident while in the water.

Mr. M. de Young of the Chronicle has been talking in New York city about the need of American Commercial Agents in foreign countries. He cites the case of the German government, which has supplemented every important consulate with a new official known as a Commercial Agent who is required to study the foreign trade. Mr. de Young advises that the United States take the same course if it desires to develop foreign trade. This is evidence of the awakening of the American people to the importance of this trade and with it, is the closer study of foreign relations, annexation and reciprocity.

The report of the Minister of Finance has been received. Besides showing the healthy condition of our national finance, Minister Damon has taken occasion to make effective references to the financial aspect of closer political union with the United States. Figures tell the story and it appears from the first reading that strong and unanswerable arguments have been made for the cause in which Hawaii is interested. The report will at a latter day be dealt with in closer detail.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has joined Mr. William Lloyd Garrison in his assault of the infamous anti-immigration bill. She is of the opinion that illiteracy is not the worst crime of which a man may be guilty.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier—after the best after dinner pills, and best—25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

LOSS TO BRITAIN

Honorable Career of Sir John B. Thurston.

SHIPWRECKED ONCE NEAR FIJI

Rose to High Rank as Commissioner.

South Sea Horror—Trader Killed on His Schooner—Fortune Taken From R. M. S. Oceana.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 9.—The remains of Sir John B. Thurston, who died during the voyage of the Burrumbett from Sydney to Melbourne, were removed from the steamer today and were conveyed to the mortuary at Richmond. On Thursday the remains will be taken to Government House, and the funeral will start from there at 2 p. m. for the Melbourne General Cemetery, where the body will be interred with military honors.

Sir John Thurston suffered from an affection of the spinal cord, involving atrophy of the muscles, which impeded both speaking and swallowing. A change of climate was ordered him, and on his arrival in Sydney he had so greatly improved in health that hopes were entertained of his recovery, but during the voyage from Sydney to Melbourne he suffered a relapse and died on Sunday.

REVIEW OF HIS CAREER.

By the death of Sir J. B. Thurston, K. C. M. G., F. R. S. L., F. R. G. S., Great Britain has lost one of her most capable colonial administrators, and the foremost man in the Western Pacific. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ailing for a long time, but when he left Sydney a few days ago—having just previously arrived from Fiji—he was hardly anticipated that before the vessel reached Melbourne he would have passed away. John Gloucestershire was born at Bath, Gloucestershire on 31st January, 1836.

At an early age he went to sea, and after sometime spent in New South Wales, he was wrecked on one of the South Sea Islands. He was a passenger by a vessel which was the passenger of Rotumah, about 300 miles to the north of Fiji. From there he and his companions in misfortune were taken by the Rev. Mr. Calvert, a missionary, to Fiji, with which he was ever afterwards prominently identified. In 1865 Mr. Thurston obtained a position in the office of the British Consul for Fiji and Tonga (Captain Jones, V. C.), afterwards temporarily filling the position of acting-consul for about six months in 1869. In 1869 Thakambau, the King or chief of the island, in consequence of the heavy claims made against him by the American Government on account of damage done to the property of the American Consul some years previously, offered to cede the islands to Great Britain on condition that the debt was paid and he was allowed to retain his sovereignty. Acting on the advice of the special commissioner, Colonel Symthe, the offer was in 1862 rejected. Owing to the American civil war, there arose a great demand for cotton, and this demand the plantations of Fiji in part supplied. The increase of the plantations brought with it a great increase of the white population, so that the European people in the years preceding 1872 must have numbered quite 4000 souls. In 1872 an attempt was made by the white settlers to set up a constitutional Government and a Cabinet was formed, the chief members being Messrs. Woods and Burt. This was termed the "quasi Government." Upon some difficulty with the Parliament which had been created by King Thakambau, Mr. Thurston, by the unanimous wish of the Europeans and the natives entered the Ministry to which he brought a great amount of strength. His position was that of Chief Secretary and Minister for Foreign Relations. During all this time an agitation had been proceeding for the annexation of the islands to Great Britain, and two years later, 1874, Commodore Goodenough and Mr. Layard, the Consul, were appointed Commissioners to inquire into the matter. On that occasion Mr. Thurston was called to the position of "chosen and special adviser" to the native king and chiefs to confer with the Commissioners. Acting on the Commissioners' report Great Britain decided to annex the islands, and in September of the same year, when Sir Hercules Robinson arrived to formally hoist the British flag, he was again nominated as special adviser to the chiefs for the purpose of conferring with Sir Hercules with regard to the cession. Previously he had been Chief Secretary of the "ad interim Government," which after the offer of cession had succeeded the quasi Government. On the 10th October, 1874, the British flag was hoisted, and the annexation of the Fijis to Great Britain was made with due ceremony. A Government was then formed under Mr. Layard, the Administrator, Mr. Thurston taking the office of Auditor-General and subsequently that of Colonial Secretary. In September, 1875, when Sir Arthur Gordon assumed the governorship of Fiji, to which was, at a subsequent period, added the office of Consul-General and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Mr. Thurston continued to hold the position of Colonial Secretary, and afterwards was appointed secretary to the High Commissioner. He administered the Government of Fiji during the last two months of 1880, and in the same year, and also in the following year, he was sent on special duty connected with treaty ne-

gotiations to the Friendly Islands. In the beginning of 1880 Sir George Des Voeux succeeded Sir Arthur Gordon as Governor of Fiji, and Mr. Thurston enjoyed, as he had done that of his predecessor, his confidence as well as that of Sir Charles Mitchell, who succeeded Sir Henry Des Voeux in 1886. In 1882 he was Deputy-Governor of Fiji during the absence of the Governor on duty as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and administered the Government from November, 1883, to July, 1884. He was appointed assistant High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in November, 1883, and acted as Consul-General from April to June, 1884. He was appointed British Commissioner on the Anglo-German Commission for the discussion of the interests of German and British subjects respectively in the South Seas, and for the more precise definition of British and German territorial rights in those regions. He was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1885. He held that position till next year, when he was appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific which office he held till his death.

As High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Sir John Thurston visited Tonga in a man-of-war, and acting under instructions, deputed the Rev. Shirley W. Baker, the Premier of the kingdom under the King George. Among his most notable later acts was the quelling of a native rebellion in June, 1894, on the island of Vanua Levu. To ensure success he made a forced march, took the insurgents by surprise, entirely routed them, and captured the chiefs. But the strain on his system had been too great. Soon after his return to the capital he became ill, and never quite recovered. In 1895, he went to England to consult specialists, but his prospects did not improve, and in December of that year he returned to Sydney, and later on proceeded to Fiji. There he remained till December of last year, when his nephew, Dr. Murray, acting in consultation with Dr. Corney, Chief Government Medical Officer of Fiji, decided that it would be better to remove him away from the moist atmosphere of the islands to Melbourne. In January Sir John, in company with his wife, eldest daughter, and youngest son, left by the Miowera for Melbourne, via Sydney, and was on his way between Sydney and Melbourne when death overtook him. In regard to the work of the missionaries in the South Sea, Sir John Thurston has always borne an excellent reputation. Although he worked in unison with the Wesleyan missions in the islands, and this was all the more noticeable, inasmuch as the other Governors, with the exception of Sir Charles Mitchell, had been singularly jealous of the influence of the missions. Although the Roman Catholic mission did not altogether see eye to eye with Sir John, he did not let this fact interfere with his administration in the slightest degree, and his impartiality was strikingly manifest in the disposal of the patronage of the Government, officials according to their fitness, irrespective of whether they belonged to the Roman Catholic Mission or to the Wesleyan Mission. His knowledge of the native character extended beyond Fiji, and embraced the whole of the area over which he was High Commissioner. All through the territory under his control he was looked up to by the aboriginals as one who would see that justice was done to them, and as one in whom they could trust. To missions he was eminently favorable, and he will be greatly missed by all the missionaries in the South Seas—the Presbyterians, the Melanesian Mission and the Wesleyan missions. During the existence of the "quasi" government in the late sixties and the early seventies Sir John Thurston was the owner and publisher of the Fiji Argus. He was twice married, his second wife, who survives him, being the widow of Mr. D. A. C. Murray. In 1880 he was created a C. M. C., and in 1887 he received his knighthood.

SOUTH SEA HORROR.

Captain Gibbins Murdered While on a Trading Vessel.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 24.—When the Sydney trading steamer Titus reached Rubana she heard of a fearful murder that had taken place at Rendova, in the Solomon Group. It appears that Capt. J. Gibbins, a well-known trader, was sailing in his cutter along the coast at Rendova on the 28th of November, and when off the native village of Boogley, two natives came off and asked him to anchor, as they had a quantity of copra that they wished to sell. The cutter was accordingly brought up a short distance from the beach, and several canoes came off with copra. After taking it on board, Captain Gibbins went below to get the trade he was exchanging down two Rendova natives jumped on top of him and held him down, while a third native, using a large knife, cut off the unfortunate man's head. The helpless man struggled violently in his death throes, and tore the hair out of the head of one of his murderers. His companion a native Rubana, looked on while this tragedy was being enacted. Footed the murder the Rendova natives looted the vessel and set fire to her. Captain Gibbins was well known in the coastal trade of this colony.

ROBBERY ON BOARD SHIP.

Five Thousand Sovereigns Taken From R. M. S. Oceana.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 21.—A theft of £5,000 was made from the strong room of the R. M. S. Oceana some time on Friday 22nd boxes of gold, containing 200,000 sovereigns, were safely stored in the strong room and this morning the escort arrived with another 53,000 sovereigns in boxes. Then it was discovered that a box containing 5,000 sovereigns was missing.

It appears that on Friday the keys of the post side of the strong room were missing, but this did not occasion any alarm, and the shipment of gold sent from the Bank of New South

Wales was placed in the strong room from the starboard side. Next morning, however, when the robbery was discovered, it was seen that the entrance had been effected from the port side, where the inside door had been forced open by means of a crowbar, traces of which were plainly visible. The most mysterious part of the affair is that the quartermaster and steward, who were on duty during the night, did not observe anyone about. The detectives believed that the gold was still in the ship, and two members of the force accompanied the steamer to Adelaide, and made a thorough search without finding the missing gold.

SECRETARY SEARLES AT CANTON.

Visit of Missing Smear Witness to Home of McKinley.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—A special to the Tribune from Canton, Ohio, says: John E. Searles, secretary of the sugar trust, not only paid a visit to President-elect McKinley last Friday, and tried to keep his visit a secret, but he met Chairman Hanna at the Valley Railway station here and took him away to some unknown place for an hour's conference. Mr. Searles' visit is causing more comment here the more its mystery becomes known.

The fact that he was under contempt at Albany, N. Y., for not appearing at the Lexow Committee investigation of the sugar trust on that day has caused all sorts of speculation here over the subject of his visit.

What Mr. Searles came to Canton for is much of a mystery. The President-elect has said that he does not know Mr. Searles' initials, and Mr. Searles' only explanation of his visit, in reply to the usual questions put to callers at the McKinley house, was that he came on a social call.

It is generally believed that the President-elect knew he was entertaining the secretary of the sugar trust, but that he did not know he was in contempt of court at the time. The most plausible explanation of the visit is that he was looking up the question of tariff legislation, and that Friday was considered most convenient for him, although it was embarrassing to Mr. Lexow.

CARRIER PIGEONS FOR ALASKA.

Proposed Homing Service Between Sitka and Juneau.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 6.—For a long time past the wide-awake artisans of Alaska have been chafing under the inconveniences resultant upon inadequate communication between distant places, particularly Sitka, the capital, and Juneau, the metropolis.

The recent escape and sensational recapture of Desperado Birch has again brought the matter up. It being argued that the long delay would have been avoided had the authorities of two towns been able to communicate with each other by any other means than steam launches of no remarkable speed. The great amount of money required to lay a cable from Juneau to Sitka forces that proposition out of consideration, but the Alaska Searchlight has come to the front with a substitute that would be almost as good as the telegraph, and would work material improvement on existing conditions. The plan suggested by the Searchlight is simply the establishment of dove-cotes in the two towns and the stocking of them with carrier-pigeons, to be used when the occasion requires. It is proposed to let the business men of the two towns pay the expenses. The Searchlight cites the efficient marine homing pigeon service between San Francisco and the Farallones as a practical demonstration of the wisdom of its suggestion.

MAY NOT BE LONG.

McKinley Says He May Change His Mind.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Ex-Governor Jno. D. Long said today that the dispatch from Canton, published this morning, to the effect that his acceptance of the Navy portfolio had been received at Navy, was probably based on a letter written to McKinley some ten days ago in answer to one received from McKinley.

Long said: "He wrote me he had me in mind for the Navy, but added that something might happen to change his mind, though it was not likely. I replied that I therefore took it as the matter was to remain at a standstill, and I should continue to inform the press it was still under his consideration. Since then no word has passed between us."

PROPOSED SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Soon to be Made by Specific Duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—It is learned tonight that the sugar schedule in the new tariff bill will be given out for publication during the early part of next week. As this schedule is the next in importance to that of the wool schedule a great deal of interest is being taken in the matter and the announcement will be anxiously waited.

While the details of the schedule are not known, it is believed that the new schedule will be drawn upon the lines of a specific, instead of an ad valorem, duty, as now provided in the Wilson bill.

Orizaba Volcano Active.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 6.—The Orizaba volcano last night was somewhat active, throwing a red light against the sky and emitting large volumes of smoke. The inhabitants are alarmed and fear that an earthquake will occur.

Suffrage in Massachusetts.

BOSTON (Mass.), Feb. 10.—The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments today voted to report an amendment to the Constitution striking out the word "male," thus giving women the full right of suffrage.

The Pacific Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The report of the Pacific Cable Commission will be sent to the Australian Governments by mail leaving on Friday next.

MAY FLINT DESERTERS.

Officers Start Out After them but Get Left.

Some two or three days ago there were three deserters from the May Flint posted. The officers searched high and low, but the sailors had hidden themselves very effectually.

On Tuesday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, James Crane, who works at the Government Electric Station, went outside, and when just a short distance away, where there is a thicket of bushes, he heard a rustle similar to the scattering of a covey of quail, he felt, rather than saw distinctly, three men scatter out, going as fast as possible in different directions. A report was made to superintendent of the works, and the police authorities were notified later. These men, it was thought, were the three runaway sailors, as deserters have a habit of going up in that direction.

On Wednesday night, Captain Renter and Harry Evans of the water front police, went out toward Diamond Head, whither it is supposed the men had fled. Evans had a hard time of it on horseback, and besides falling off his horse twice, lost the heel of one of his shoes.

The two officers waited around in the vicinity for many hours, and did not get back to the police station until the wee sma' hours Thursday. The deserters were not forthcoming, but Harry hopes to have them in a few hours.

WINE AND SAKE IMPORTS INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JANUARY, 1897.

	Gallons.
Madeira	9,316
Port	5,513
Malaga	280
Muscadel	789
Angellia	986
Mountain	283
Tokay	410
Sherry	864
Claret	228
Zinfandel	386
Modoc	23
Burgundy	14
Riesling	9
Sauterne	1
Calumet	1
Hock	260
Malter	106
Unnamed, over 14 per cent.	2
Unamed, under 14 per cent.	13
Total strong, over 14 per cent.	18,149
Total light, under 14 per cent.	1,126
Total wine	19,266
Sake	18,136

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. George Beckwith of Maui is a sister of the late Warren Goodale.

The farce entitled, "The Bicyclers," by John Kendrick Bangs, was given by Hilo talent during the past fortnight.

An excursion party from Chicago and vicinity under the management of E. E. Boyer, was due to leave San Francisco for Honolulu February 23.

The Post Office sent away 26 bags of mail on the Miowera yesterday afternoon, constituting about 6,000 letters, and the same number of prints.

Invitations are out for the marriage ceremony of Miss Alwine Widemann to Mr. Christian C. Conrad in the Roman Catholic Church on Tuesday morning, March 2d.

Kaapuni, the native who shot a Portuguese while acting as pound master, and who was sentenced to 20 years on the reef, is now a trusty. He drives about with Jailer Low.

The estate of the late Captain Martin of the bark Velocity, in China, has been sold for \$300,000 (Mexican). The deceased was willed to the two sisters of deceased, now living in Newfoundland.

The Government has come to an understanding with Manager Paine of the Hawaiian Tramways Company regarding the grade of King street, near the depot. Work will begin on the line at once.

Willie Wilder was brought in from Sans Souci to his home yesterday. He is resting comfortably, and it is hoped

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide-spread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every finkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

will be around again soon. It is not probable that Wilder will play ball during the coming season.

A tombstone in Nuanu Cemetery bears the inscription: "Capt. Ellab Grimes, of Massachusetts, and for many years a resident of these islands, who died in San Francisco, U. C., November 7, 1848. Aged 69 years."

Charles Hustace, Jr., has purchased the entire collection of postage stamps belonging to Dr. C. W. Wetmore of Hilo, who sold it for the purpose of raising funds for the new Hilo Foreign Church. The collection makes that of Mr. Hustace one of the most valuable on the islands.

Wray Taylor, organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, has been engaged to go to Hilo, Hawaii, the latter end of April to play at the opening of the large new pipe organ which has been built for the Foreign church at that place. This will make the sixth pipe organ erected in the islands that Mr. Taylor has assisted in dedicating.

The Diamond divorce case ended shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, argument having continued through the day. Judge Carter rendered his decision immediately afterward, awarding the divorce and custody of the child to Mr. Dimond. Defendant's attorneys gave notice of their intention to take the case to the Supreme Court on exceptions.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island and public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tens to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets: Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

LEWIS & CO.

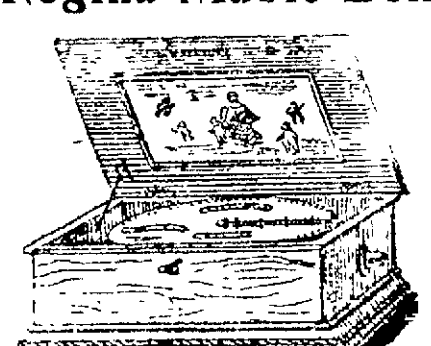
GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

TO OUR : : : :

Country Friends.

THIS IS WHAT You require, in order to While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box



America's Greatest Invention!

Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

...PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES... Call and examine them, or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1897

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kaula, and returning the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Mar. 5	Tuesday	Aug. 10
Tuesday	Mar. 16	Friday	Aug. 20
Friday	Mar. 28	Tuesday	Aug. 31
Tuesday	Apr. 6	Friday	Sep. 10
Friday	Apr. 16	Tuesday	Sep. 21
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Friday	Oct. 1
Friday	May 7	Tuesday	Oct. 12
Tuesday	May 18	Friday	Oct. 22
Friday	May 28	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Tuesday	June 8	Friday	Nov. 13
Friday	June 18	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Tuesday	June 29	Friday	Dec. 3
Friday	July 9	Tuesday	Dec. 14
Tuesday	July 20	Friday	Dec. 23
Friday	July 30		

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kaula, and Kaula, and returning the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Mar. 2	Friday	Aug. 6
Friday	Mar. 12	Tuesday	Aug. 17
Tuesday	Mar. 23	Friday	Aug. 27
Friday	Apr. 2	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Friday	Sep. 17
Friday	Apr. 23	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Tuesday	May 4	Friday	Oct. 8
Friday	May 14	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	May 25	Friday	Oct. 29
Friday	June 5	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Tuesday	June 15	Friday	Nov. 20
Friday	June 25	Tuesday	Dec. 1
Tuesday	July 6	Friday	Dec. 10
Friday	July 16	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Tuesday	July 27	Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupua, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. C. L. WIGHT, President. S. R. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from S. Francisco. San Francisco or or Vancouver. Vancouver.

On or about 1897. On or about 1897.

Australia	..Mch 2	Belgie	..Feb 26
China	..Mch 11	Mariposa	..Mch 4
Alameda	..Mch 11	Peru	..Mch 7
Miowera	..Mch 16	Australia	..Mch 10
Belgie	..Mch 20	Rio Janeiro	..Mar 23
Australia	..Mch 30	Warrimoo	..Mar 24
Coptic	..Apr 8	Monowai	..Apr 1
Mariposa	..Apr 8	Gaelic	..Apr 3
Warrimoo	..Apr 16	Australia	..Apr 7
Rio Janeiro	..Apr 17	Doric	..Apr 13
Australia	..Apr 27	Miowera	..Apr 24
Monowai	..May 6	Alameda	..Apr 29
Peking	..May 18	China	..May 4
Miowera	..May 18	Australia	..May 4
Doric	..May 18	Peru	..May 23
Australia	..May 25	Warrimoo	..May 24
Alameda	..Jun 3	Mariposa	..May 27
Belgie	..Jun 5	Coptic	..Jun 1
Peru	..Jun 15	Australia	..Jun 2
Warrimoo	..Jun 16	Gaelic	..Jun 20
Australia	..Jun 22	Monowai	

WORLD'S SUGAR

Speculative Ventures
Were Not Fruitful.Comparative Tables of Production
and Consumption—Beet Root
Sugar Crop.

The Glasgow Herald says of the sugar trade of 1896: "During the greater part of this year the course of prices was largely guided and controlled by anticipations concerning the means of supply for the American markets. There had long been an all but general expectation that, from the condition of affairs in Cuba, American importers would be under the necessity of making such drafts on European stocks as could hardly fail to produce important changes as regards the displacement and absorption of supplies and the tendency of values. This expectation, however, although periodically giving signs of being fulfilled, was never actually realized to any extent at all commensurate with its wide acceptance; in fact, by forced shipments of fresh cane sugars from Java and other centers of production, a turn in events altogether undreamt of as possible speedily created a position which made American buyers comparatively independent of beetroot. There was a theory common enough that the creation of this new position was assisted by something like a general outpouring of invisible accumulations of old and long-neglected stocks, but to what extent this may have been accountable for the change, or if it had any practical effect at all, it is impossible to say; one thing is certain, and that is that the European markets, continuing burdened with more than ample supplies, were not only disappointed of a prosperity which was regarded as inevitable, but were, besides, called upon to encounter difficulties of no ordinary kind. Perhaps in no single year, notwithstanding that the depreciation had often previously been much more severe, were so many disasters ever before recorded. The constantly recurring rumors concerning the situation and the dangerously sanguine views expressed, especially by those most ignorant of the subject, in relation to the golden harvest which it was to yield, gave rise to outside speculative adventures without number, and as few, if any of them, within their brief existence proved otherwise than unsuccessful, the aspect of affairs was soon changed into one of far-reaching trouble. The misadventure, taken as a whole, has been productive of deplorable consequences, not the least being that repudiations of contracts, quibblings in support of false issues, and legal stratagems, and so-called legal decisions, have all been sought to occupy the place of fact, and as means for shirking the responsibility attaching to common honesty in statement and intention. Under such circumstances the legitimate interests of bona-fide dealers could not remain unaffected, but, fortunately, the strain has not been too severe in most such cases, and it is still not improbable, their speculative coadjutors being out of the way, the realization of their more skillful and intelligent estimates is only postponed. At the opening of the year the price of prompt 88 per cent beetroot f. o. b. Hamburg stood at 11s; it then, with moderate fluctuations, reached 12s 9½d at the end of April, and from this figure, which was the highest, the price gradually receded till in October it reached 8s 7½d, which again was the minimum point. It may thus be said that the values of the year were almost equally divided into two distinctly opposite courses, and that those courses were directed by what may be described as the waxing and waning processes relating to that ill-starred expectation as to the action of America. There were a few other distracting events, such, for instance, as an increase of certain foreign bounties, improved crop returns, etc., but as a depressing element the American business was certainly paramount, and of course the others only accentuated the weakness produced by the failure of the main support.

"The serious decline in the yearly average values, which had been at work since the close of 1893, has been arrested by the higher range of prices which obtained during the speculative movement in the first half of the year, and by this means a technical benefit to the extent of 9d per cwt. over the point touched in 1895 may be said to have been gained. The average price of 88 per cent beetroot for the current year, namely, 10s 6d, brings the figure to about what it was for 1887. In 1888 there was an estimate of some shortcoming in the crop as compared with that of 1887, and, in consequence, a long period of good prices and unimportant depreciations produced an average of 14s 3d. In the following year—1889—when a difference of no less than 17s 3d per cwt. between the minimum and maximum values suddenly created untold wealth, an average of 16s 11d was established. That was, indeed, a fortunate period for the sugar trade, for although prices advanced from a point 5s per cwt. above what they are today, and 6s 5d over this year's average, it is notable that the elasticity of the market in those days was such that on the strength of a statement, which ultimately proved fallacious, it was capable of producing such profits as £50,000 in the case of one transaction of no very great extent in Java sugar between the dates of sale and arrival, and a net result on the year's trading of one firm of little short of half a million sterling. It is not intended in this discussion to convey the impression that this is to happen all over again, or that opposite results of equal importance have not also been experienced; but at a moment like the present, when the condition of

affairs may be too seriously contemplated, or perhaps regarded as having come to stay, it may be more practical to remember the recuperative qualities of the trade, and to await the development of a situation which virtually means a new departure. In 1890 the average price fell to 12s 7d, while for 1891, 1892 and 1893 it steadily rose to 13s 3d, 13s 7d and 16s 3d respectively, to fall again in 1894 to 11s 6d. This year's average, namely, 10s 6d, is, with one exception, that of 1895, when 9s 9d was touched, the lowest ever recorded, while the actual current value of the day is only 9s 1½d, per cwt. under the lowest average, and also only 7½d per cwt. above the lowest price ever previously experienced. The position, in some of its other phases, is not so promising, but in any case, the article, always a ticklish one, and all that concerns it, had better be left to those whose business it is to deal with the whole question—as merchants. It is too large a subject for the class who waken up the whole city to proclaim the success or failure of their petty interests.

"In comparing the fluctuations which have occurred this year with those experienced in each of the 10 preceding years, the following are the results:

	Price of 88 per cent beetroot,			
	Highest.	Lowest.	per cwt. f.o.b. Hamburg.	
1886	15s 9d	10s 6d	15s 9d	
1887	16 0	10 6	16 0	
1888	16 3	12 6	16 3	
1889	28 4½	11 1½	28 4½	
1890	14 3	11 4½	14 3	
1891	14 9	12 4½	14 9	
1892	15 0	12 6	15 0	
1893	19 3	12 3	19 3	
1894	13 1½	8 6	13 1½	
1895	11 1½	8 6	11 1½	
1896	12 9½	8 7½	12 9½	

	Price of Java sugar No. 14-15, floating terms.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	per cwt. f.o.b. Hamburg.	
1886	17s 4½d	12s 9d	17s 4½d	
1887	17 9	12 9	17 9	
1888	17 9	15 0	17 9	
1889	25 3	14 3	25 3	
1890	16 6	14 3	16 6	
1891	16 6	14 6	16 6	
1892	16 9	15 0	16 9	
1893	20 9	15 6	20 9	
1894	15 9	11 6	15 9	
1895	13 3	10 9	13 3	
1896	14 6	11 0	14 6	

"The export bounties allowed by Germany and Austria have this year been further increased, and the French Government has a measure under consideration which is intended to operate in a similar direction. Those movements have naturally again revived much of the agitation of former years in favor of defensive action on behalf of the industry in the West Indies, and a commission has been appointed to inquire into the condition of sugar making there, in order, it is believed, to some better understanding of the subject. It might have been thought that by this time the grievance as regards both cause and effect had been pretty well understood, and that the former rather than the latter called first for further consideration, if not for immediate treatment. It has always been held that in difficulties resulting from palpable injustice the first duty having been neglected, it is more than probable that any recommendations the commission may ultimately make are not likely to be of any permanent benefit. So long as competition between cane and beetroot sugar remains in its present handicapped condition it appears futile to go beyond this point in search for remedies. The British colonies must, it is to be feared continue to look to the United States for the chief absorption of their sugar products, as there the system of taxing sugar for revenue and the sur-taxing of bounty-fed sugar provides at least a fairer field for competition for the colonial planter than anything the mother country affords.

"The visible supply at the beginning of the year was estimated at 2,600,000 tons, against 1,761,000 tons in 1895. In February the maximum point of 7,700,000 tons was reached, and thereafter the quantities receded until, in November, the minimum point of 1,200,000 tons was touched. The closing estimate is 2,500,000 tons, against 2,544,000 tons last year. The estimates of supplies at the commencement of each month, as compared with those of 1895 and 1894, are given as follows:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
January	2,600,000	1,761,000	1,501,000
Feb'y.	2,700,000	2,282,000	1,751,000
March	2,600,000	2,451,000	1,846,000
April	2,430,000	2,565,000	1,890,000
May	2,250,000	2,507,000	1,751,000
June	2,130,000	2,400,000	1,563,000
July	1,930,000	2,130,000	1,324,000
August	1,700,000	1,881,000	1,062,000
Sept.	1,500,000	1,608,000	752,000
October	1,300,000	1,304,000	495,000
Nov.	1,200,000	1,243,000	720,000
Dec.	1,730,000	1,758,000	1,117,000

"The total production of 1895-96, according to Mr. Licht, was 7,028,346 tons. This shows, in actual production, an excess over his estimate as made at the end of 1895 of no less than 350,000 tons. This year Mr. Licht estimates the incoming crops as follows:

	Estimate, 1896-97, tons.
Germany	1,800,000
Austria-Hungary	1,050,000
France	780,000
Russia	750,000
Belgium	265,000
Holland	145,000
Other countries	170,000
Total beetroot	4,950,000

CANE SUGAR CROP.

	Estimate, 1896-97, tons.
Java	540,000
Cuba	400,000
Louisiana	320,000
Philippine Islands	270,000
Brazil	200,000
Hawaiian Islands	160,000
Mauritius	150,000
Demerara	110,000
Egypt	85,000
Peru	70,000

Trinidad	55,000
Porto Rico	50,000
Barbadoes	50,000
Guadeloupe	45,000
Reunion	45,000
Antilles	40,000
Marthique	35,000
Jamaica	30,000
Total cane sugar	2,655,000

Grand total.

This shows an increase of 600,000 tons on the yield of last year. The estimated addition is solely in beetroot, which is 15 per cent greater than in 1895; in the cane production there is a decrease of 2 per cent. Against a probable supply of 7,615,000 tons, as available for the world at large, it would appear that, judging as far as possible by the accounts concerning its total consumption, which may be roughly estimated at 7,350,000 tons, there is again an overproduction of somewhere about 250,000 tons. If to the actual production of 1895-96—namely, 7,028,000 tons—be added the visible quantity at the beginning of that crop—namely, 1,540,000 tons—and what remained in all countries as at September 1st last—namely, 1,200,000 tons—deducted, it will be seen that 7,368,000 tons represents the probable consumption of 1896. Now, if to the estimated crop of 1896-97—namely, 7,615,000 tons—be added the balance of 1,200,000 tons which remained over from last account, a total of 8,815,000 tons meanwhile appears to represent the quantity available to meet a consumption of about 7,350,000 tons.

"In foreign refined there has been an increase in the importations of about 9,000 tons. This trade has more than doubled itself in 10 years.

"The following table gives the details of this year's importations:

	Tons.
Germany	222,663
France	63,679
Belgium	46,447
Holland	4,393
British East Indies	31,124
Philippine Islands	63,552
British W. Indies and Guiana	65,253
Java	66,765
Peru	37,858
Brazil	14,083
Mauritius	1,732
Spanish West India Islands	1,008
Other countries	58,545
Add probable imports for December	50,000
Total	772,100

REFINED.

Germany	456,568
Holland	91,347
France	66,992
Belgium	26,198
United States	443
Other countries (principally Russia)	28,290
Add probable imports for December	60,000
Total	729,838

Grand Total

1,501,945
"The stock of raw sugar in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year was 105,093 tons. On January 25 the estimate was 101,522 tons, which was the minimum, and thereafter the stock almost steadily increased week by week until the maximum of 169,107 tons was reached on August 8.

"The extent of business in importing and refining in the Atlantic ports of the United States has been slightly above that of last year. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1896, according to Messrs. Willett & Gray, of New York, the quantity of raw sugar imported was 1,627,295 tons, which, with a stock of 149,298 tons carried over from the previous year, made an available supply of 1,676,593 tons, against 1,539,714 tons in 1895 and 1,612,101 tons in 1894. This total available supply for manufacturing purposes, therefore, exceeds that of 1895 by no less than 136,879 tons and that of 1894 by 64,492 tons. The following table gives the imports from January 1 to November 30:

	1896.	1895.
Europe (principally beetroot)	490,743	110,021
Java	300,287	131,503
Cuba	249,193	781,075
Other West India Islands	247,550	202,733
Brazil	63,182	57,642
Philippine Islands	61,382	23,845
Hawaiian Islands	43,685	20,490
Egypt	41,793	7,000
Other countries	29,475	34,936
Total	1,527,235	1,374,245

The total available quantity of 1,676,593 tons was drawn upon for melting purposes to the extent of 1,400,000 tons, which left, as at 30th of November last, a stock on hand of 276,593 tons, as against 142,214 tons at same date last year and 181,101 tons in 1894. The stock thus still remains greater by no less than 125,379 tons than that of 1895, and 86,492 tons over that of 1894. * * * The importation of continental refined sugar can hardly be said to offer anything like direct interference with American refining, as the trade is permitted or suppressed by the 'trust' just it may be found convenient or otherwise.

"The consumption of sugar in the Atlantic states and the United Kingdom compares as follows:

	Through the four years.	In the United Kingdom.
1884	935,648	1,080,232
1885	993,409	1,153,581
1886	1,022,584	1,038,407
1887	1,027,492	1,197,599
1888	1,088,909	1,146,478
1889	1,016,254	1,253,728
1890	1,159,054	1,216,284
1891	1,466,294	1,327,152
1892	1,421,290	1,289,512
1893	1,400,000	1,320,000
1894	1,550,000	1,360,000
1895	1,450,000	1,410,000
1896	1,500,000	1,400,000

CAMPBELL BLOCK.

Contract For Building Awarded
Fred Harrison.

The bids for the new Campbell block on Fort street, maula of King, were opened by Cecil Brown yesterday, and were as follows:

E. B. Thomas	\$16,790
J. F. Bowler	17,434
Patzig & Mutch	18,900
Fred Harrison	19,000
Arthur Harrison	20,000
F. Redward	22,675
G. W. Lincoln	24,260
Peter High	24,550

The contract was awarded to Fred Harrison, though his bid was over \$2,000 higher than the lowest bid. Work will begin at once.

Before
Retiring....

take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

Ayer's
Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is THE PILL THAT WILL.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

MERIT
WINS

That is why MALT NUTRINE has taken the lead of all other preparations containing the curative properties of Malt.

A few reasons why Malt Nutrine is superior to other extracts is:

1. That it contains almost 15 per cent of Pure Malt Extract, with less than 2 per cent of Alcohol.
2. It can be given to children with perfect safety.
3. It is not an excitant stimulant. The benefits to be derived by Nursing Mothers during the period of lactation cannot be overestimated.

All persons requiring a Tonic and Fat Producer should not fail to give Malt Nutrine a trial.

People of every walk of life, from the laborer to those in the highest ranks of nobility, will find beneficial results from taking Malt Nutrine.

The feeling of exhaustion, brought on by the prevailing south wind, can be overcome by this valuable preparation.

The demand for Malt Nutrine has increased so greatly that we have been enabled to purchase large quantities, thereby reducing the price to within the reach of all.

Single Bottles, 35 cents.

Per Dozen, \$3.50.

We are giving away with every purchase of Malt Nutrine an elegant Nickel-Plated Cork-screw and Match Box, worth at least twice the figure asked for the article.

Don't fail to avail yourself of this opportunity to receive much for little.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate. We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office: No. 10 West King Street.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.
TELEPHONE 121.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Wicker
FURNITURE

Is well adapted to this climate because it is cool. No establishment in Honolulu has such a stock of this ware as we carry, and the quality is good.

Rockers,
Straight Back

and Easies.

Our prices for these goods have never been equalled and we defy competition.

We have our usual large assortment of high class oak and other hard wood chairs—carved and finely polished.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office: No. 10 West King Street.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

HAWAIIAN PLANTERS' Monthly.

M. M. WHITNEY, : : Editor.

Contents for February, 1897.

WATCH THE TRUST

Some Good Advice On the Subject.

Needs of the Community Anent Annexation—Spreckels' Methods.

MR. EDITOR:—Now that something like an assault has been made upon this Republic, these people, the cause of annexation, and the most vital interest of the country, zest and substance are added to the situation.

It is facing a foe, a danger, a possible disaster, that summons to the defense courage, sharper discernment, faith, valor and determination.

But let us carefully consider: First, we shall measure the power, the front, the personnel, the material and the resources of the other side in this inevitable contest.

As President Dole has said, as others have repeated, and as all know, the deadly and remorseless enemy of the chief industry, and the principal support and sustenance of this country is that gigantic octopus, the American Sugar Trust. It is the nightmare of those who would have Hawaii prosper as it is, the dread and terror of the common people, and many of those of higher rank in the United States. It is being pursued by the intelligence, law-loving and the honorable of that country.

The trust is making a new tack. Time was when it despised and spurned and spat upon the promoters of production of beet sugar from American soil. It could then, by political influence, disgraceful to a free country, assure itself the raw article cheaper from other shores.

Politically the trust has been throttled. It died hard and is trying to be a phoenix. The doom was not sealed till President Havermeier was forced to confess to a Senate committee that the monster monopoly had contributed funds to both or all political parties—had boldly bribed right and left. Now the trust, for purposes that are clear, must needs form an alliance with the beet sugar interest. That brings a not insignificant factor into the camp. It puts the tiller of the soil in front of and ahead of the trust dragon.

What does the beet culture and refining interest amount to at this time? There were five establishments in the United States six years ago. Nebraska had two, Utah had one and California had two. There are today the same.

Claus Spreckels is going in for beets to punish his two sons who bested him in a contest for ownership of the largest plantation in Hawaii. In the days of monarchy he put fear into the heart of the King, but the citizen of Hawaii bends the knee to no man.

California became the constituency of Colonel Spreckels in these premises. And why? That commonwealth is in desperate straits. Her export trade is slipping away. Her mines are filled with stagnant water. There is no sale for the fruits of her orchards. The farmers are poverty stricken and dumfounded.

Ah, California wants a sugar beet boom like unto a land boom or an orchard boom or even a fiesta boom or a wine or climate furore. A spark of hope looms ahead, shining out to the noble, but wounded state that body and soul, man, woman and child is the helpless makeshift instrument and slave of the Southern Pacific Railway. There you are as to our old friend, California, rather to be pitied than censured.

Utah, as a State, is better organized and equipped and located than California. The former is a proud and solid empire within herself—Mormons or no Mormons. In Utah there is presented the most advanced and successful example of a harmonious, well managed and conservative community that can be found. The leaders have decided, and not without much deep thought, that the interest of church and state (identical) are with the trust. And the Mormons are singularly steadfast and true to their own interests.

Every well-informed man is acquainted with the marked peculiarities or characteristics of Utah. A peep at the open record will disclose the genuine unfairness, if not infamy, of this new partnership of the tottering Sugar Trust.

In the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Ogden, Utah, May, 1893, an exhaustive paper upon "Sugar-Beet Culture" was read by Col. A. C. Fisk of Denver. He is an economist of reputation, and a very able and broad-minded man, as well as one of wealth. Colonel Fisk demonstrated, by reliable data, that 400 sugar-beet refineries could be established and would supply the United States with the article required. John P. Irish and a few other men of his ilk were in that Congress—22 States and Territories represented—and they pigeon-holed Colonel Fisk's paper. Now it will be resurrected—for the benefit of the trust.

There cannot be, in the mind of a reasonable man in Hawaii, an absence of alarm over the representations that have been made to the committee at Washington. Stern and earnest, and seemingly incontrovertible statements are lodged in evidence. Happily the enemies of the islands have fired a volley from guns for which they have no more ammunition excepting blank cartridges. Then it is now the time for Hawaii to be at once defensive and aggressive. Throw a strong searchlight on the Trust and its damnable machinations. Let the facts get to all the people. Then force day and night, hour by hour and minute by minute the claims of Hawaii upon the United States.

Let those who are pledged to the

Annexation Constitution double and redouble their energies. The others, it is certain as grim death, must come very soon to realize that standing still means that we retrograde, that alleged independence means instability and nervousness.

Failure means in five to ten years the United States will produce all her own sugar. Hawaiian plantations will be less than worthless and Honolulu will be as nothing at all. And grief over our failure will fall heavily upon hearts thousands of miles away, but beating in union with our own, for the patriotic people of the United States are with us, and the best brains there share in regard for the national policy of this Republic.

HOW IT APPEARED

Deputy Sheriff Coney Talks of Koolau's Grave.

Outlaw and His Rifle Buried Together—Remains Wrapped in Coat.

Koolau, the notorious Kalalau Valley leper brigand, is dead, and the statement made in the Advertiser several months ago stands, although it was contradicted on all sides. The first news came through a most reliable source to a relative of Koolau, now living in this city. Proof of his death has at last come to light.

After Deputy Sheriff Coney had captured Cullen on February 15th, he learned that he had found the grave of Koolau near the brigand's stronghold at the very top of Kalalau Valley. Wishing to satisfy himself in regard to the matter, and to be able to convey accurate information to police headquarters in Honolulu he determined to find the grave.

With a reliable police officer, John I., he went up into the valley to the place indicated—a situation that is spoken of as being one of the most dangerous on the Islands. The stronghold of Koolau was in the place indicated. Entering it the officers found, as had been stated, that the place bore appearances of having been deserted for several months. Not a vestige of clothing was found; not a cooking utensil was discovered, but opihii shells abounded. From the stronghold, the officers set out to find the grave of the notorious leper. They had not long to search. In amongst the thick growth of ti leaves and other tropical growth was a spot which itself had been with ferns. The officers set to work at once, and were soon throwing the dirt right and left in their excitement.

They came to a sudden halt in their operations, for not more than a foot and a half down they struck something hard and found a couple of rough boards. Removing these they found a body, the lower part of which was wrapped in a coarse gray blanket, and the upper part in an old oilskin raincoat, thrown completely over the head and buttoned in the back. These wrappings were torn off, and there lay disclosed the body of Koolau, with his hands folded over the barrel of his trusty Mauser rifle, the stock of which was resting on his chest. At his side lay a tin, in which was a hand satchel such as is used by women, filled with cartridges of .45.75 and .44 caliber, for rifles, and .38 caliber, for the brigand's revolver. The body appeared to have been in the ground for about five or six months.

The German Mauser rifle of .45.75 caliber was pretty badly rusted, but after a little work was rendered quite presentable. After taking the rifle and covering the body over again, the officers marked the trees round about, and left other marks, so as to be able to find the spot again, should occasion require.

Koolau's wife and son, the latter badly affected with leprosy, were nowhere to be found. It is believed that they have gone to another locality. The man who was Koolau's companion, disappeared about the time it is supposed that the latter died.

The gun captured from Pat Cullen was the Winchester carbine at one time owned by Koolau. This is quite a relic. The stock was made by Koolau himself from the wood of the Pride of India. It is beautifully finished and carved. On either side of the stock, about half way down, is the head of a dog, an exact copy of the head on the belt worn by Koolau while living.

The two guns, together with the cartridges, are now in the possession of Marshal Brown.

BICYCLE EXHIBIT.

To Take Place at Independence Park Pavilion, March 6.

Harry E. Walker of the Cleveland bicycle agency is getting up a mammoth exhibit of high-grade wheels, to take place in Independence Park pavilion on March 6th. The dancing part proper will be divided off into six booths, with a passageway running down the center. These will be occupied by H. E. Walker, E. O. Hall & Son, Hawaiian Hardware Company, Frank Atherton, T. W. Hobron and E. D. Tenny as representatives for the various wheels for which they are agents. At the Waikiki end will be tables for refreshments and flowers. The band will be present to furnish music.

An exhibit of the kind has never been gotten up in Honolulu before. Its object is to advertise the various high-grade wheels in the city. People will have the chance of a thorough explanation of the good points of the various bicycles on exhibition, and can, by comparison, then and there make up their own minds as to which suits them best.

The various agents spoken of above are expecting the 1897 models of their

respective bicycles by the Australia Tuesday, so that the latest in that line will be on show.

The bicycle trade in Honolulu has increased greatly with the demand that is being made daily, and the people are becoming more and more expert in the choice of what constitutes a good wheel.

The exhibit proposed is a good move, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large turnout. The admission fee will be 50 cents, with refreshments and flowers extra.

ROSALIE IN DISTRESS.

Sprung a Leak Two Days Out From Cape Flattery.

The Hawaiian bark Rosalie, formerly the Don Adolfo, Nissen master, put into this port in distress yesterday morning about 24 days from Chemalunus, B. C. She was laden with a cargo of 500,000 feet of lumber for Geraldton, Australia, and started from Chemalunus on the 31st of January. The weather was very bad, and when about two days out from Cape Flattery, a leak was discovered. The water came pouring in, and the men had to be put to work at the pumps. For over a week the pumps were kept going. Captain Nissen made up his mind to come straight to Honolulu, and in a confidential tone, he told a reporter, yesterday, that he really couldn't help coming back.

The Rosalie will have to go on the ways as soon as possible to learn the extent of the damage done. It is very probable that her cargo will be discharged here.

ARE ALL TRUE QUEENS.

On Tuesday the ubiquitous Budget correspondent was admitted to the presence of her majesty, Queen Liliuokalani, ostracized queen of Hawaii, who was looking decidedly Ethiopian in a modish gown of black-trimmed with purple brocade, says the Troy (N. Y.) Budget. The sovereign uttered the usual platitudes concerning the beauty of Washington, New York and Niagara Falls and her surprise was quite amusing when a loyal Washingtonian fearlessly announced to her majesty that there were several queens about. When the "gracious lady" wonderingly asked, "Where?" she was met with the answer that she and every woman born in America is a true queen.

SATANIC FABLES.

His Majesty Gives His Views to the Advertiser.

The following fable was discovered on the desk of the Advertiser's sanctum yesterday. A fac-simile of the author's signature is given:

Once upon a time Satan, a respectable gentleman of the old school, walked into the Editor's sanctum, and, finding no one in, said:

"Here, at last is my opportunity! For many years I have been maligned, traduced and misrepresented. At last I may write something so gentle, so full of the vitrol (called milk of human kindness) of humanity, that it will be printed."

So taking the Editor's Chair, the inspiration seized him, and he was about to write out a plan for men to follow, by which all would appear benefited, yet by which Hell would reap a rich harvest, when hearing footsteps he fled, and again was the world deprived of learning all of the Devil's Plans.

It was a great loss, but some consolation was felt when it was learned that his Mantle had fallen on the shoulders of "W. N. A.," who promptly wrote a Sermon on the wickedness of such Organizations as the "S. A. R.," by which two friendly Nations were set by the Ears—and an article on the Bishop Views of the Bacchante, after which a number of—generally supposed—respectable ladies went about with their skirts raised too high—believing in the purity and sweetness of men's motives!

Alas, the King of Sheol Knew what he was about in casting his Mantle where he did!

And then the gentleman fled.



Captains Picnic.

Captains of foreign vessels in port, their wives and children, making in all a number sufficient to fill a street car, went out to Wright's Villa, Waikiki, yesterday, for a day's outing. A fine day and a jolly good time were the fortunes of the day. The party did not return until evening.

Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 500,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and never fail to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Read for our booklet "How to Destroy Your Tobacco Habit and Smoke Your Pipe Away." Written guaranteed and free sample. Address: THE W. E. R. CO., 125 E. W. CO., Chicago or N. Y. City.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

CASTLE & COOK IMPORTERS

Hardware and Commission Merchants.

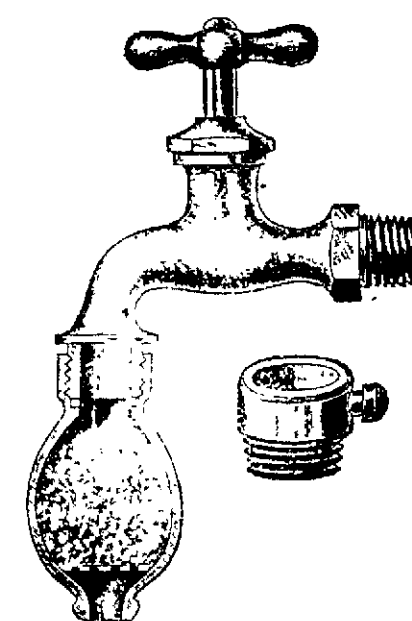
Plantation Supplies, Household Supplies.

IF YOU WANT

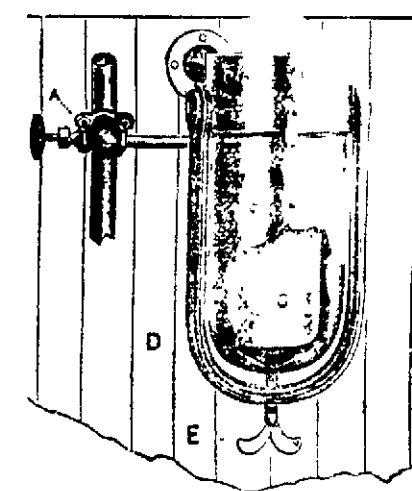
PURE DRINKING WATER

USE THE

Eclipse Pressure Water Filter



Small, compact, and easily applied to any pipe in the house. By this system, the water when drawn passes



DIRECTLY THROUGH THE STONE, ensuring a purer supply than when it has to lie exposed to the air after filtering as is customary.

A VISIT TO OUR NEW

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Next door on Bethel St. will pay ladies who are looking for any of the numerous articles of every day household use.

CASTLE & COOK IMPORTERS

HEALDS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

24 Post Street : : San Francisco. FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches, and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Anstrak Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he was entitled to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the system, when debilitated. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cuts, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations. N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT. 25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. O.

Honolulu Coffee Mills

Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment.

Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 4461-3m 1820-3m

Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

THOUGHTS OF A BACHELOR.

Reflections of a Cynic Who Thinks He Knows About Women and Men.

Most men believe in ghosts; lots of them live with them.

When a woman has a child that's bad, she says he is mischievous.

The man who chooses his wife for the way she looks on the street is not the worst kind of fool.

The best thing in electricity is that it will make women quit complaining of how the gas kills their plants.

An engagement ring is one a girl puts on her finger so as to show off before the other girls. A wedding ring is one a woman puts on to remember something by and then forgets what it was.

Praying for a husband doesn't take the place of watching him.

Men who think they know too much to get married generally don't know enough.

Some women don't dress for their husbands for fear they might not feel at home.

Men would have more respect for babies if they believed they really understood the language women talk to them.

Tallor made gowns may have lots of style about them, but the average man likes the woman best who wears something soft and fuzzy around her neck.

When you hear a girl talk about her boudoir, she has generally rigged up a corner of her bedroom with some sofa cushions and a Japanese lantern.

Married women and bachelors waste a lot of good time feeling sorry for each other.

There never was a homely old maid who would admit that no man ever kissed her.

A good many men who wear nightgowns always speak of their pyjamas because they think it sounds sweller.

Most men's ideal of wealth is to be able to have a separate pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers they have.

When a girl tells you how nice another girl thinks you are, you can tell just how much she thinks of you herself by the way she says it.

The first month a man is married he says "my wife" every ten minutes. After he has been married five years nobody would ever know he had a wife.—New York Press.

At the Parting of the Ways.

A favorite little golf story comes from Scotland.

"I shall have to die it up," remorsefully remarked the Scotch minister who had no language when his ball lay buried in a bunker.

"What, golf?" asked his friend and caddy.

"Na," returned the other, "the ministry."—Boston Transcript.

In Bulgaria the proprietors of a medicine, by which they claim to cure a specified disease, are liable to imprisonment if the medicine fails to produce the desired effect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Alert, Hanford, San Francisco.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Ger ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremen.

Ger bk J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool.

Am bkine Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Haw schr Honolulu, Thonagel, Tocopilla, Chili.

Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, Newcastle.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.

Am bk S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.

Am ship C. F. Sargent, Morse, Newcastle.

Br bk Routenbeck, Rodgers, Liverpool.

Am bark May Flint, Nickels, San Francisco.

Am bkine Planter, Dow, Newcastle.

Br ship Semantha, Crowe, San Francisco.

Am bkine George C. Perkins, Maas, Newcastle.

Schr Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka.

Bk Callao, Koster, Newcastle.

Am schr Aloha, Dabel, Dabel, San Francisco.

Am bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.

Am schr Fred E. Sander, Carlson, Hakodate.

Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, Newcastle.

Haw bk Rosalie, Nissen, Chemainus, B. C. (In distress.)

Am bkine S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:

Sh Echo, Newcastle.....Due

Bkine Newbury, Newcastle.....Due

Schr Novelty, Newcastle.....Due

Sh Kircudbrightshire.....Due

Bkine Wrestler, Newcastle.....Due

Brig J. D. Spreckels, (Mahukona)

Feb. 17

Bk Seminole, Newcastle.....Feb. 17

Haw bk Iolani, New York.....May 9

Ger bk Paul Isenberg, Liverpool.....May 20

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, February 23.

O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Corfield 13½ days from Victoria.

Wednesday, February 24.

Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, 78 days from Newcastle.

Haw bk Rosalie, Nissen, 24 days from Chemainus, B. C. (In distress.)

Thursday, February 25.

Schr Mol Wahine, from Hamakua.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Maui.

Stmr Walaleale, Parker, from Kauai.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, from the Colonies.

Am bkine S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, February 23.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Wednesday, February 21.

Br bk Northbrook, Fletcher, for the Sound, in ballast.

Am bkine Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco, with cargo of sugar.

O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Corfield, for Japan.

Schr Kauferouli, for Hamakua.

Thursday, February 25.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, for Vancouver and Victoria.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Kauai and Ookala.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Victoria, per O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Feb. 23.—Mr. Gordon. Through: Mrs. Jackman.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, Feb. 25.—Mr. Tibbs.

From San Francisco, per bkine S. N. Castle, Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Johnson, Benjamin Ingalls and G. R. Stewart.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinau, Feb. 23.—Volcano: G. R. Thorne, A. E. Kaiser, W. Robbins, Miss Thorne, Miss Donnelly, T. B. Werrin, G. S. Werrin, Professor and Mrs. Webber, Mrs. W. Maxwell, George T. Meyers and wife, Miss Goldstein. Hilo and way ports: Mrs. Like, Mrs. Nawahi, J. F. Brown, W. D. Lowell, Miss Cahill, C. Kaiser, C. von Hamm, Samuel Parker, Mr. Slebert, W. G. Reed, C. S. Weight, J. W. Mason, E. E. Potter, Dr. Sung Tse Yung, G. P. Lord and wife, Mrs. Cleveland and daughter, C. D. Pringle and wife, E. N. Hitchcock, Captain Ross and C. L. Wight.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Feb. 23.—Thomas Carter, S. M. Ballou, G. H. Bailey, Ching Hee, wife and two children, Chong Chong and C. H. Fairer.

For San Francisco, per bkine Archer, Feb. 24.—Henry W. Gilman, Miss Alexandria Gertz, Miss A. Godfrey.

For Japan and China, per O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Feb. 24.—C. Bamberg, Miss Lizzie Cook, Wakasima and K. Shirahisa.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mott, Frank R. Clifton, Mr. Black, Mr. Courtney and Captain Lawton.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina.

Honokaa and Kukuihaele at 10 a. m.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa at 3 p. m.

Stmr Walaleale, Parker, for Hamakua.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bkine Archer, Feb. 24.—5,794 bags sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co.; 6,593 bags, by F. A. Schaefer & Co.; 9,803 bags, by Castle & Cooke. Total value of cargo, \$75,895.80.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Of the 23 foreign vessels now in port 15 are American, 4 British, 3 German and 1 Hawaiian.

Mr. C. L. Wight's object in going to Maui is to examine into the working of the wire rope at Ookala used to load sugar and discharge freight from Honolulu.

Bets are 3 to 1 along the water front that George Beckley will bring the Helene into port during the daytime, so as to be able to show off that flag everyone has been talking about.

The bark Velocity, owned by the late Captain Martin, was sold in Hong Kong recently for the sum of \$9,600 (Mexican) to Neils Muller of Shanghai. She will coast west to Manila, Singapore and other ports for logs and teakwood.

The British schooner Allan A left the Sound for Kahului and Mahukona on or about February 15th. She has a deck-load for the former place. The cargo in the hold is for Mahukona. At this place she will load sugar for San Francisco.

The long expected Norwegian bark Fantasi, C. Anderson master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 78 days from Newcastle with a cargo of 1789 tons of coal to order. She cleared Newcastle on Dec. 5th, 1896, and sailed on the 8th, arriving as stated above.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 11.—It is learned from a reliable source that the make-up of the Bering Sea fleet this year will be radically different from any previous year, the authorities appreciating the ridiculousness of the joint patrol between this country and Great Britain, in which the major part of the work falls on the shoulders of Uncle Sam.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, arrived in port at about 11 a. m. yesterday, 11½ days from San Francisco. She experienced fine weather all the way. The wind was not strong, but very steady, sending the smart vessel along at a good rate. Her greatest distance for one day was 215 miles. The Castle brought a cargo of 700 tons general merchandise, consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co.

The overdue O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Corfield master, arrived yesterday morning, 13½ days from Victoria, with one cabin passenger and 600 tons of freight for this port. Very bad weather was experienced during the first part of the trip. This is the first voyage of Capt. C. R. Corfield, an efficient man in his line, and one who is thoroughly acquainted with his vessel, having served as first and second officer on her. The Chittagong will sail during the day.

The American barkentine Geo. C. Perkins has completed the work of discharging her 500 tons of coal for the Wilder Steamship Company. She will

sail for Mahukona on Friday or Saturday where she will discharge the remaining 200 tons of her cargo of coal and take on sugar for San Francisco.

The Commercial Publishing Company of California street has issued a list of vessels of all descriptions owned on the Pacific Coast. As a guide to all interested in shipping matters the work should prove of value, as its scope covers a greater field than that of the official list issued by the United States Treasury Department.

The Wheeling and Marietta, the new United States gunboats building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, are nearly ready for launching. The sheathing is in place. A notification of 10 days will be given to the Secretary of the Navy prior to the date of their launch, in order to permit a deputation of citizens from Wheeling, W. Va., to be present at the ceremony. The Wheeling townsfolk have subscribed to present the gunboat bearing their city's name with a porcelain dinner service for the wardroom use.

The R. M. S. Miowera, Chas. W. Hay commander, arrived early yesterday morning. Left Sydney 6:20 p. m. of the 10th; passed Hunter Island midnight of 14th, arriving in Suva 10 a. m. of 16th; left Suva same date at 2:25 p. m. and cleared Fiji group at 4 a. m. next morning. Experienced light northeast winds to the equator, when the full force of the northeast trades were encountered, these trades increasing to a fresh gale, which continued till noon of the 24th, necessitating the ship being kept at a reduced speed, a very light sea being the feature of this unusually enjoyable run. The admirable sea-going qualities of the ship prevented any damage being done. The Miowera brings a light passenger list, this being the slack trip of the year. Passenger traffic from the Colonies, though, commences in March. The only passenger for Honolulu is Mr. Tibbs, who is returning after a trip to England.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, opened for application January 15, 1897, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, March 6th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Chas. Williams, Honokaa, under the special terms and conditions named in Public Lands Notice declaring such lands open:

Lot. Map. Location. Area. Upset Price.

10 11 Paaulo 26.00 \$325.00

11 11 " 30.00 375.00

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot. All purchasers must possess the necessary qualifications and make the sworn declaration required of Cash Freehold Purchasers under the Land Act of 1895. One-fourth of the purchase price is due immediately after the sale.

Plans of above lots and further information may be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of Chas. Williams, sub-agent, Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1897. 1841-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, March 20th next, 12 o'clock noon, at Front Entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the Lease of land known as the Ili o Kapoia in Waiehu, Maui, including the Poalimas, and containing about 15 acres, a little more or less.

Term—21 years.

Upset Rental—\$75 per annum. Payable annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1897. 1841-td

CORPORATION NOTICE.

IN RE DISSOLUTION OF THE PAUKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Whereas—The Paukaa Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law; Now Therefore Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have

been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

JAMES A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 6, 1897. 1836-91T

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, 25th inst., 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, will be sold under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Cash Freeholders:

Lot No. 19, Nanawale, District of Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 16 47-100 acres.

Upset price, \$82.35.

For further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, or of the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

Honolulu, February 12, 1897. 1836-td

LEASE OF PUBLIC LAND.

On Saturday, March 6th, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the lease of a lot of land at Poulaha, Waialeale, Ewa, having a frontage of 75 feet on Government road, and depth of 100 feet makai from same.

Term of Lease: 15 years.

Upset Rental: \$50.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

1836-td

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

February 17, 1897.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Executive Council approved February 9th, 1897, notice is hereby given: That parties laying out streets on their own Real property with the view of transferring the same to the public, shall consult the Minister of the Interior in regard to the location, grade and width of such streets and before acceptance by the Government, the owners shall construct the same according to the directions of the Minister of the Interior.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

1839-3t

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT

of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Bicknell, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, February 11, 1897.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS,

1837-F3t Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of J. L. Blaisdell, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Executor.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, February 16, 1897.

By the Court, P. D. KELLETT, JR.,

1839-3tF Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, deceased, Intestate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

It is ordered that Monday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock

A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 25th day of February, A. D. 1897.

By the Court, J. A. THOMPSON,

1841F-3ta Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of George P. Trousseau.

On reading and filing the petition of Bruce Cartwright and Hugh McIntyre, Executors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said Estate situate at Kapahulu, Honolulu, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.